FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, APRIL 9, 1855. [NO. 1975.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

$2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Terms for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Clinton Female Institute.

THE 6th Semi-Annual Session of this Institute will commence on Monday, January 29th, 1855.

The principal is now on a tour North, for the purpose of purchasing Philosophical, Chemical and Astronomical Apparatus for the use of the Institute, and to make such additions to the Library as the progress of the school seems to demand.

These considerations, taken in connection with the superior facilities for imparting knowledge, and the general healthiness of the location, (the latter of which we will pay particular attention to,) will no doubt insure a liberal patronage.

H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.

Clinton, Dec. 16, 1854. 6*tf

HARRINGTON'S
Male and Female School.

CYRUS HARRINGTON, *Principal.*
WM. M. BROOKS, Assistant, Male Department.
MISS ANN M. MCEACHIN, Teacher in Female Department. Assistant to be provided.

THE Fourth Session opens January 15th and closes May the 31st.

Fair inducements are offered to young ladies and gentlemen, in indigent circumstances, who design to prepare for teaching.

Board from $6 to $7 50 per month. The subscriber will accommodate a limited number of young ladies in his family.

Tuition in both Departments, $8, $10, $12½, to $15 per session. Extra.—Music on the Piano Forte, with use of instrument, $20. Drawing, Painting, Embroidery and French, $5 each.

Carthage, Dec. 8. 56-tf*

MONTGOMERY MALE ACADEMY.

E. C. CHAMBERS, A. M., } TEACHERS.
R. A. CHAMBERS, A. B., }

THE Third Session of this institution will commence on Monday, the 1st of January, 1855. The Academy is located in a neighborhood healthy and free from all allurements to vicious habits. Ample preparations have been made for the accommodation of boarders. It is designed to prepare students for College, and for the common business occupations of life. The Teachers were each graduated at the University with distinction, and have since had considerable experience in teaching.

TERMS: $8, $12, and $16 per Session. Board, Wood, Lights, &c., $6 per month.

Oct. 27. 44*tf

TROY & McLEAN,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY.

ROBERT E. TROY and ALEXANDER McLEAN have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson county.

One of the members of the firm will attend the Courts of the adjoining counties, but the arrangement is such that the office will be kept open at all times.

Dec. 20, 1854. 61*6m

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the sale of the Montgomery Cotton Factory, and of the lands and other property, by virtue of a deed of trust made by James W. McRae, which was advertised to take place at the factory on the 8th inst., is postponed to Thursday, the 15th of April next, at the same place. Terms then made known. E. DEBERRY, Trustee.

Montgomery, March 1. 82-*tw

LOOK HERE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, until Christmas, a Distillery and its fixtures, Cooper Shop, Dwelling and Store House. Also, 600 acres of Pine Land, very level and productive, and suitable for Turpentine. Only a portion of the Trees have been boxed, and the boxes have been used but one season. There is a large quantity of Turpentine land adjoining, which can be purchased. The situation is healthy, with good water, and every convenience desirable. It lies on the McArthur Road, in the lower edge of Moore County.

A. B. JONES,
Juniper Spring, Moore county.

Oct. 26, 1854. 44*tf

NOTICE.

WE HAVE bought the Wagon Shop lately owned by Thos. C. Fuller, at the corner of Franklin and Maxwell streets, and are now PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS FOR

Timber Wagons, Road Wagons of all sizes, Carts, Drays, Wheel Barrows, and in short ANY AND EVERYTHING which lies within the sphere of the

WHEEL-WRIGHT and BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS.

We will use only the BEST MATERIALS which can be procured, and will guarantee our work to compare favorably with that done at any establishment in the Southern Country.

Repairs done neatly, promptly, and with dispatch. HORSE-SHOEING shall receive at our establishment prompt attention, and in this, as well as every other department of our business, we will give satisfaction. HOLLAND, WEISIGER & CO.

I cheerfully recommend Messrs. Holland, Weisiger & Co. to the public generally and my former patrons. They are practical Mechanics,—masters of their trade, and will please those who may favor them with their work. THOS. C. FULLER.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 3, 1855. 72*tf

WANTED!

A FIRST rate Cooper and Turpentine Distiller. Apply to ROBERTSON & EVANS,
Lumber Bridge, Robeson,

March 17. 84*tf

600 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE,

LYING on Big Rockfish, joining the lands of Mrs. Wilkinson and John Davis, dec'd. Said land is in a virgin state,—excellent Turpentine land, with some Tom-Timber, and a large quantity of Log-Timber on it. I will sell the above tract low, and on easy terms. Apply to me at Fayetteville.

JOHN D. SMITH.

Jan'y 27. 70*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

In Equity, To Spring Term 1855.

Henry L. Johnson, Washington S. Johnson, Harriet Johnson, Gilbert McPherson and wife,
versus
Joshua James and wife Mary, Mary McEachin, Malcom McIntyre and wife Susan, Anna Sophia Johnson, Frances Johnson, Mary Johnson, John M. Johnson.

Petition for sale of Real Estate.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that Joshua James and wife, Anna Sophia Johnson, Francis Johnson, and John M. Johnson are non-residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the foregoing petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them and a decree be rendered pro confesso.

R. S. FRENCH,
Clerk and Master in Equity.

Feb'y 27, 1855. 80-6t

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 5, 1855.

THE STORE TAX.—This part of the Revenue Law, from which such large receipts to the State Treasury were anticipated, has been essentially nullified, in this place, by the construction put upon it. We understand that the amount received by the Sheriff is only about $2,000, instead of $15,000 to $20,000, which the law would have drawn from the Fayetteville merchants if it had been executed according to the common understanding of its provisions. Last year's Store tax in this place amounted to about $1100.

The Sheriff, acting as he stated under instructions from the Attorney General, collected no tax, we believe, on goods, wares or merchandize of the growth or manufacture of this State—not even on liquors made in this State; and only on purchases of foreign liquors made since the 18th of March ult., the day on which the Revenue law went into effect. Now, whilst we are glad to see our neighbors profiting by the bungling obscurity of the law, or by the opinion of the law officer of the State, we must declare, that we can find nothing in the law itself to justify the construction in either case. The law requires a merchant to obtain a license to do business for one year, from April 1 1855 to April 1 1856. It assesses the price of his license in proportion to the extent of his business. It judges of the extent of his business for the next year by its extent for the past year. And to ascertain this, it requires him to make affidavit of "the aggregate sum of the purchases of goods, wares and merchandize, made within the year preceding the 1st day of April." There is no exception here of articles produced or manufactured in the State. Such articles the Legislature has allowed the *producer* or *manufacturer* to sell freely without tax. But the moment they get into the hands of a *merchant*, to sell again, they are taxed. Such we think are the plain words of the law, (which, however obscure in other particulars, seem to be explicit here.) And we are assured that such was the intention of the committee which had the law in charge, and of the Legislature which passed it—so far as any intention was expressed.

As to home-made liquors, that it was not the intention or idea of the Legislature to exempt them from the 5 per cent., is further apparent from the fact, (as we have understood it to be,) that the turpentine still tax was inserted in the bill by the members from the whiskey and brandy producing regions, *in retaliation* for the burden of 5 per cent. laid on spiritous liquors. Now it is apparent, that if North Carolina made spirits are *not* taxed, whilst foreign spirits *are* taxed, instead of retaliation the friends of the distillers owed thanks to the framers of the law; for in that view of it it amounted to a clear protection, instead of a tax of 5 per cent. on North Carolina made spirits. The Legislature evidently did not understand it as exempting *any kind of liquors* from taxation, nor did any body else, we think, until a very few days ago.

The following, which we find in the Wilmington Journal, is doubtless the opinion under which the Sheriff acted:

RALEIGH, March 30th, 1855.

To D. W. Courts, *Public Treasurer.*

Sir:—I have the honor in reply to your note on the subject of the Revenue Law, to submit the following opinion:—

The tax of five per cent. to be levied on capital employed by persons selling Liquors, Wines or Cordials, is demandable by the Sheriff in the same manner as the tax on Merchants—is to be estimated from the 19th March, 1855, and is the only tax imposed on such capital, except that for license to retail. And so with regard to the tax of twenty-five per cent. to be paid on the value of certain Drugs, and Medicines.

The tax of five hundred dollars on all agencies of Banks, having a corporate existence out of the State, is not affected by a subsequent provision in the same section, declaring that if "the tax is not paid in advance, the same shall be two hundred dollars." That provision applies to Insurance Companies and their agencies.

The 22nd section of the act imposes a tax of ten cents on every hundred dollars employed in any species of trade not specially taxed, and applies, without distinction, to all capital employed in trade, whether the same be in articles the growth or manufacture of the State or otherwise; and was intended as a tax on all capital that had escaped the special notice of the act.

The wood-work of vehicles must be entirely manufactured in this State, to entitle the persons dealing in them to the discrimination in favor of State manufactures.

Permit me, in conclusion, to say, that the Circular you issued was very necessary, to secure an uniform administration of the law; and that it gives me pleasure to express my concurrence in the general directions which it contains. Of course, no general rule could be expected to apply to the various details of the act, without some modification. I trust that the suggestions which I have made will tend to anticipate some of those difficulties. I have not been without great doubt, in construing the questions submitted for my consideration; for the law in many points, is confused; and I have thought it right to adopt a rule liberal towards the citizen.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
M. W. RANSOM,
Attorney-General of North Carolina.

The Comptroller's Circular, alluded to above, was published in the Observer of the 26th ult. It instructed the Clerks of the County Courts to make out the tax lists in conformity to the new law, and not to the law which was in existence when the property was given in for taxation in July last.

It is to be regretted that the Attorney General's opinion, whether right or wrong, was not issued in time to secure uniformity throughout the State. In truth, under so complicated a law, it would have been proper for some one, either the Treasurer or the Attorney General perhaps, to issue instructions to the Sheriffs throughout the State, that not only they, but the people also, might know what was their duty in the premises. We have already heard of one county in which a person was required by the Sheriff to pay a tax of $50, whilst a person in this place, under precisely similar circumstances, was admitted by the Sheriff not to be liable.

We doubt not, also, that in some places persons have paid for a license to deal in liquors, a tax of 5 per cent. on all their purchases from April 1 1854 to April 1 1855. Yet in this town, where one wholesale dealer would have been liable for about $2000, and another for about $1500, they get off under the law as construed, with a mere nominal payment—$5 or $10 we believe.

So also our buyers of country produce, cotton, flour, bacon, corn, &c., have not been required to give in such purchases. Is it so all over the State? Not probably. Indeed the Attorney General's opinion shows that such purchases are liable to either ¼ per cent. or 1-10 of one per cent. tax.

WESTERN EXTENSION.—A large Convention of the people interested in the Western extension of the N. C. Rail Road was held at Newton, Catawba County, on the 21st ult. The general Commissioners appointed by the Charter were requested to open books during the present month. County Conventions during the Superior and County Court terms of each of the counties interested were recommended. And a general Convention was called, to meet at Statesville on the 4th of July next.

WILMINGTON & CHARLOTTE RAILROAD.—A convention at Lincolnton on the 24th ult. was largely attended by the citizens of Rutherford, Cleaveland, Catawba, Gaston, Lincoln, and Mecklenburg. Strong resolutions in favor of the road were adopted and promises made of liberal subscription. A letter to the Wilmington Herald says:

"The spirit in favor of building the Road is fully aroused all along the line in the upper counties, and in the meetings I have attended. I have no doubt that the Charter will be secured in twenty days after the Books are opened. The extension from Charlotte to Rutherford I regard now as *a fixed fact*, and you may say as much to your Wilmington friends."

WILMINGTON EXPORTS.—The Journal's account of exports from Wilmington for three months, to the 1st inst., shows a great falling off in several articles, particularly Lumber, crude Turpentine, Spirits Turpentine, Flour, Cotton goods, and Paper. Of Lumber, the exports amount to 2,607,332 feet, against 9,254,756 feet for the first three months of 1854. Crude Turpentine, 6,222 bbls. against 28,890. Flour, 2,085 bbls. against 8,878. Cotton Goods, 828 against 953 bales. Paper, 528 bundles against 1,049.

There has been an increase of Cotton, from 3,226 bales to 7,468.

Among the exports we notice 280 bbls. Copper Ore, and 5 tons Soap Stone.

The Journal says, "Flour formerly shipped North on Fayetteville account now goes on the Central Railroad to Norfolk, which accounts for the decrease in the shipments of that article."

"STATE PRIDE."—We copy, without charge, the following advertisement which we find in the Wilmington Herald:

FAMILY FLOUR.—25 bbls. of No. 1, fresh from Fayetteville. Patronize home and save $4 a bbl. on flour, good as the Hopeton and other Northern brands, and $4 cheaper. Call at

GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

The "Family Flour" advertised by Mr. Kelley, *at the North* commands the highest price. Our Wilmington neighbors have to be coaxed into taking it at $4 less per bbl! They don't *practice* quite as well as they *preach* "State pride" at the other end of the Cape Fear.

BOUNTY LANDS.—The Washington Star says that 24,500 applications for bounty lands, under the law of the last session, have already been filed in the pension office.

We have heard it estimated that $40,000 *net* will come into this County alone under the law.

LOCOFOCO KNOW NOTHINGS.—The Virginia papers publish a card signed by 46 persons, formerly members of the Know Nothing Council at Harper's Ferry, Va., giving their reason for withdrawing from the Council, viz: that the Know Nothings of that district are endeavoring to defeat the re-election to Congress of the Hon Chas. J. Faulkner. We have no interest in this local question; but what strikes us as of importance in the matter is, that of the 46 seceders, no less than 36 are Locofocos. And we are inclined to believe, from publications in the Richmond Enquirer, that many thousands of the Know Nothings in other parts of the State are also from the Locofoco party.

This is a very remarkable state of things. It indicates either that the Locofocos of Virginia are dissatisfied with their own party, and therefore have left it by thousands; or, that there is something exceedingly attractive in the principles of the Know Nothing organization. Either way, as Whigs we may be permitted to rejoice in it. That any thing can disband that party, which has been so long "held together by the cohesive power of the public plunder," is a subject of gratulation.

The principal withdrawals from the Know Nothings have been, it is said, at Harper's Ferry, Portsmouth, and other places where the general government has great numbers of employees, who have ascertained that to belong to a Know Nothing Lodge puts in jeopardy their places and their bread.

News by this Morning's Mail.

Quite a number of interesting items are contained in our exchange papers this morning.

The death of the wives of two American Ministers abroad—the wife of Lewis Cass, Jr. Minister to Rome; and the wife of Francis Schroeder, Minister to Sweden. This lady was a daughter of Mr. Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, a lady of remarkable intelligence, and great literary acquirements. Aged 31.

Page, Bacon & Co., bankers of New York and St. Louis, have failed.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—HARTFORD, April 2.—The returns are not all in yet, but the result will be near as follows: Ingham, Democrat, 27,000; Minor, Know Nothing, 25,000; Dutton, Whig, 9,000. The Know Nothings and Whigs will have 19 or 20 of the 21 Senators, and probably 130 of the 234 Representatives. They have also carried all four of the Congressmen.

TERRIBLE RIOT.—The municipal election in Cincinnati, Monday, was a most exciting struggle. There was much fighting in the various wards—particularly in the eleventh, a large German ward. It being roported that the Americans were not permitted to vote, they took possession of the polls, and destroyed the ballot boxes and tickets. One man is said to have been killed and several wounded during the fight.

The result of the election is not yet known. The Know Nothings are reported to be ahead.

In the 11th ward the ballot boxes were destroyed, and Dr. Brown, a citizen of the ward, was killed. The know nothings rallied, and took a cannon from the foreigners, and turning it upon them, fired, killing a number and wounding others—how many cannot be ascertained at present.

There is an immense excitement. The know nothings are marching through the streets with cannon, and they are ordered to meet in the 11th ward. A further collision is expected.

The trial of the Burns rioters, Theodore Parker, Wendell Phillips and others, commenced at Boston on Tuesday last. They are defended by John P. Hale and other free soil lawyers.

A glass factory in New Jersey was blown down on Monday, and 25 workmen buried in the ruins. 8 dead bodies had been taken out.

KNOW NOTHINGS.—At Cleveland, Ohio, the Know Nothing candidate for Mayor beat ex-Gov. Wood 500 votes. The same party has triumphed at Columbus and Toledo, Ohio; and Lynchburg, Va., and Columbia, S. C.

Gen. Thomas H. Bayly, in a speech at Williamsburg, Va. a few days ago, declared, that though not a member of the Know Nothing order, he entertained their views to a considerable extent, and that he would not support Wise.

Gen. Bayly is, and has been for many years, a distinguished Locofoco member of Congress from Virginia. He represents a strong Democratic district and is a candidate for re-election.

The election in Kansas Territory has resulted in the complete success of the pro-slavery ticket. It is stated that not one of the anti-slavery candidates has been elected to the Legislature. The telegraphic despatch announcing the result, has the following equivocal paragraph:

"The election was conducted in a quiet manner. The editor of the Kansas Free State (abolitionist) was ducked in Kew river by a mob in consequence of a speech made by him."

They have queer ideas of quiet enjoyment out there.

Judge Lumpkin of Geo. has declined the appointment of Judge of the Court of Claims. He is a Whig, and it is supposed declines because of the fuss made by the Georgia Locofocos over his appointment by the President.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.—In a debate in the Spanish Cortes on the 8th March, respecting the recent conspiracy in Cuba, the Secretary of State said, that "all the conspirators arrested were the acknowledged partizans of the institution of slavery." And he added,—

"That without invading the rights of established property, without refusing to compensate them by a suitable indemnity, *the government was finally decided to put an end to a barbarous institution, which all civilized nations condemned, and which he did not fear to call a pest and a shame to humanity.*"

A vote of thanks to the Ministry was thereupon passed. A letter from Madrid to the Paris Presse says,—

"The ministry has the more merit for having taken this generous initiative, from the fact that negro slavery reckons, in this liberal land of Spain, numerous and very warm partisans. And for Cuba itself, the declaration is not without its perils.

ONE OF JOB'S TROUBLES.—Mrs. Partington, writing to the Richmond Whig about Virginia politics, introduces poor Job in a new occupation. She says:

"Every Virginia paper I see has something about Elisha Winding McComas. What on earth can it mean. Do tell me, 1. How does Elisha wind McComas? 2. What does Elisha wind McComas for? 3. How much longer for goodness sake, is he going to wind him? 4. What does he wind him on? 5. Who is Elisha? 6. Who is McComas? It puts me very much in mind of poor Job printing. Ever since I was a little gal, they have had that misfortunate wretch a printing in the newspapers. Job printing, Job printing, Job printing, all the time, from one year's end to another. I wonder if they ever will let the poor fellow stop!"

[Mr. McComas is the Locofoco candidate for Lieut. Governor.]

Appropriate Name.—Most of the marriage ceremonies in Appleton, Wisconsin, are performed by the Rev. Mr. Yocum.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

March 31.—Schr. W H Smith from New York. April 1.—Schrs Ben from New York, Central America from Charleston, Empire from Norfolk, Va. 2.—Schrs Purse from Onslow, Pee Dee from New York, Oleona and Brig Clark Windsor from Boston, Barque Saranac fm Cardenas. 3.—Schrs. Lamartine and Lilly from New York, Wm L Springs from Philadelphia, Kate Way fm Richlands, J C Manson from Shallotte.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A WINTER JAUNT IN FLORIDA.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Eminent physicians in New York and Fayetteville, last Fall assured me that medication could avail nothing in the cure of my throat and lungs, and they advised, as a last resort, a change of climate and a traveller's life near the tropics. Whether they gave this advice in order to get rid of my case, or from the belief that it would ultimately be beneficial, I did not care to decide. Knowing that scarcely any change could be for the worse, I determined to adopt the course which they recommended. They strongly urged me to abjure, for the winter, the use of books and medicine, and all professional pursuits. The greatest possible amount of exercise, with entire relaxation of mind, was the desideratum and motive of my journey. Mrs. Moodie's 'Roughing it in the Bush' gave me some idea of the mode of life which they contemplated. On the 20th of November, with a pleasant travelling companion, I left Fayetteville; the Dr. in a buggy, carrying baggage, guns, &c., (must I acknowledge that '&c.' includes sundry vials, pill boxes and powders?) and I on horseback, bound for Florida. We chose Florida, as the scene of our adventures, in preference to Texas, (our original destination,) on account of the severe Northers which prevail during the winter in the latter region. Our first day's journey ended at the door of Col. McE's house, on the stage road to Cheraw. After receiving excellent entertainment, we asked next morning for "Bill." "I *charge* you," said the Col. "to come again! and for the extras you have had, you may write me a letter from Florida and tell me about that wonderful Spring." Our host's kindness was gratifying, and we began to think better of "all the world," and to have some doubts about the doctrine of total depravity. But alas! we were destined to be undeceived, and our subsequent career confirmed us in the orthodox creed. It ought not to be omitted that a long letter was written to the Col. from the Gulf of Mexico during the winter, containing an exact measurement of the length, breadth, and depth of that Spring. Has he *received* it? The next night we spent in Cheraw, S. C., where we were most unmercifully crowded by a gang of strolling playactors, who were wending their way southward, and crossed our path frequently on the Peninsula. Passing through Darlington, Kingstree, and Monk's Corner, we rested the first Sunday at Voss's Tavern, on the State Road, 18 miles from Charleston.

Six days' travel had produced a very happy effect. I had rode about 200 miles, and found myself able to ride twice as far as at the outset. I felt that I had reason to "thank God and take courage." Passing through S. C., we met a negro on the road, whose countenance was of an uncommonly deep ebony hue. "Uncle" said one of our company (of course it was the Dr.) "you have a very black place on your face." He seemed very much surprised, and we left him washing his countenance vigorously in a branch. We looked back, and as long as we could see him, he was engaged in his facial ablutions. This was a trick of rather questionable morality, but we thought it lawful in order to interrupt the monotony of a dreary day's journey.

On Tuesday, November 28th, we took passage on the Steamer Florida, at Charleston. In the morning we put our buggy and horses on board, and at 3 P. M. we left Charleston, bound for Jacksonville. The season had just set in for invalids from the Northern and Middle States to flock to Florida, and the boat was crowded. The fair from Charleston to Jacksonville is $8. Same for a horse. $5 for a buggy. There are two boats on the line; the "Carolina" and the "Florida." The former leaves Charleston every Saturday afternoon, and the latter every Tuesday. I mention these facts as they may hereafter be useful to some of your readers. About dark we cleared the bar, and in two or three hours after, several passengers lost their suppers. How humble we feel when sea-sick! After crossing the bar, but before we had fairly gotten out to sea, a company of us were seated round the stove in the cabin, engaged in conversation. One remarked "what a pity some one does not get sea-sick—it would be such an agreeable variety to look at him." In a few minutes that very person felt the qualms—he assumed a recumbent position, but it was no use, and he fled to the bucket in order to relieve his feelings. The joke was well turned against him. Shall I tell you, Messrs. Editors who that individual was? One thing I know, he left his berth next morning a wiser man, and with a lighter ——! On the boat we were nearly all health-hunters. Almost every class of pulmonary disease had its representatives. Bronchitis, Asthma, Phthisis—each had laid its pale cold hand upon one or more. There were some victims of dyspepsia *en route* for the Sulphur Springs, which are so abundant and celebrated in Florida.

About 11 A. M., of the day after that on which we left Charleston, we entered the mouth of the St. John's River. At the bar, we were greeted with the view of myriads of sea fowl, of several varieties. It was a welcome sight—sea sickness was forgotten—one object of our trip was to see these animals, to shoot them, and to eat them. Said a friend to me in Florida, "Kill all your own meat, and you will be sure to get well." I tried to do so, and succeeded better than I expected. The St. Johns is a beautiful stream, one mile wide for 100 miles from its mouth. It forms a succession of lakes, like the St. Lawrence on the Canada border. These, however, are only a few miles in length, and give most delightful variety to the scenery. Jacksonville is 25 miles from the mouth of the river, situated on the western bank. The town contains about 12 or 1500 inhabitants, and is rapidly growing. The annual income of the place from travellers is $100,000. The public houses resembled hospitals, being thronged with consumptives in every stage of the disease; and at every corner we could see their wasted forms, and, at all hours of the night, could hear their hollow cough. Alas! we have heard of the death of more than one since we left.

Here we landed our horses, and resolved to have nothing more to do with steamboats, stages, or other public conveyances while we remained in Florida. The 24 hours sea voyage had injured the horses more than the previous week's land travelling. After spending a day or two at Jacksonville, we set out on our journey over the State. We were joined here by a very agreeable companion, a physician, a health-hunter like ourself. The cleverest of fellows, and whose only failing was that he thought Aromatic Schnapps the best medicine in the world! Judge F., of the Eastern District advised us to take a Southern direction, and make Tampa Bay our final destination.—Crossing the St. Johns river at Jacksonville, we turned our horses' heads towards St. Augustine. The river is so shallow near the bank that the ferry boat could not be brought nearer than 20 or 30 yards of the shore. We were therefore compelled to mount the backs of the ferrymen, and ride in that fashion to the boat. It would have been worth a week's physicking to an hypochrondiac to see us! I offered the Doctor's packman a quarter to drop him half way, but he couldn't be bribed, and we embarked dry shod. The distance to St. Augustine is 40 miles, the road one of the oldest in the country, having been made by the Government in the first settlement of the territory. The land is very poor, and thinly settled. We found but one house in the 40 miles, and that was a miserable log hut, the palace of a "Florida Cracker." The two Doctors slept in the woods the first night of our travels. I was not yet broken into the harness, and took refuge in the loft of the above mentioned "Cracker." I repented of my choice before morning. During the night I was subjected to a smoking from the fire beneath, such as a North Carolina housekeeper would have envied for her smokehouse just after hog killing time. Day-break found me barely alive and fully determined for the remainder of the winter to eschew all lofts and be contented with camp fare and camp lodgings. My companions next morning assured me that they had vastly enjoyed their first bivouac—the only trouble arising from a midnight attack of the hogs upon the larder, which at last had been secured by placing it between them, while they slept, till morning. G. M. N

(*To be continued.*)

LYNCHBURG, April 2.

Bloody Tragedy in Wytheville.—Four Men Shot—One Killed.—Passengers by the Western cars this evening, bring intelligence of a horrible affair that occurred in Wytheville, Va., on Saturday night last, the circumstances of which are as follows: A man named James A. Graham walked into the Wytheville Hotel, where several persons were sitting, drew a revolver, and in a very deliberate manner, fired upon Messrs. W. H. Spiller, C. Trigg, and Mr. Terry, each load taking effect, and wounded all three slightly. Mr. Spiller, (an old and crippled gentleman,) managed to get out of the house, and being unable to proceed farther, lay down upon the pavement; when Graham, on leaving the house, observed him, and stepped up and shot him through the head, killing him instantly! Not satisfied with the bloody work he had performed, Graham, with a fiend-like spirit, also shot a Mr. Cox, an employee of the hotel, who is said to be in a very critical situation from the effect of the wound.

The murderer then fled, and has thus far eluded arrest. A very large reward has been offered for his capture.

The greatest excitement prevails here with regard to this bloody transaction, and various rumors are in circulation as to the cause which instigated it. It is currently reported that it was occasioned by disappointment in love. Mr. Spiller was a respectable and wealthy citizen, and great indignation is felt against the being who thus deliberately imbrued his hands in the blood of an aged and inoffensive man.—*Richmond Whig.*

Long Speeches, before a Jury that have become restive and jaded by a long trial, long sermons on a summer afternoon before a sleepy congregation, don't set a cause forward much, sometimes. A "Philadelphia lawyer," and of course not a know-nothing, once remarked on this subject;—"I either have a good case or a bad one. If a good one, it don't need a long speech—if a bad one, the less I say about it the better."

The net amount in the U. S. Treasury, on the 1st inst. was $21,455,523 54.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery co., on the 26th ult., at the residence of Hertwell Green, by Jeremiah Luther, Esq., Mr. JAMES F. GREEN to Miss ELIZABETH RUSH, both of Montgomery.

In Wilmington, by Rev. S. M. Frost, Mr. JAMES D. PEARSALL, of Duplin, to Miss MARTHA E. WHITAKER, daughter of J. R. Whitaker, Esq.

DIED,

In this town, on Tuesday afternoon, 3d inst., Mrs. CATHARINE HAWLEY, relict of the late William L. Hawley, of this town.

On the 9th ult., near Coffeeville, Yalobusha county, Miss., of aneurism of the neck, Mrs. ANN C. TURNER, wife of Alfred Turner, and daughter of the late Jonathan Carr, of Sampson county, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Banks's Line.] March 31, Str Jas R Grist, with goods for Murphy, McRorie & Co, Boner & Crist, T Lineback, Webb & Bro, S T Hawley & Son, W F & E F Moore, B J Howze, E A Vogler & Co, A M Burton, J McIver, F Meller, P P Johnson, G Lauder, W Murphy & Co, E Penry, T J Boner & Clinard, King, Hege & Co, B A Howell & Co, C E Leete, T C Pfohl, J G & T B Lash, J Kyle, J C Thompson, Foulkes & McRae, McIntyre & Middleton, F Fries, A Hargrave, E Carroll, Hunt, Adderton & Co, J S Banks, Benbow, Kyle & Co.

[Cape Fear Line.] April 4, Str Gov Graham with Boat Alamance, and goods for G W Williams & Co, T B Tyson, E A Vierling, J Worth & Son, Morison, Richardson & Co, M & T Black, E Belo, S J Hasdale, D Murphy, D W Murphy, J W McNeill, G W Harris, M W McNair, J Worth & Sons, A A McKethan, C G Yates, G W Johnson & Co, J M Worth & Co, Baldwin & Co, J A Pemberton, Austin & Sink, J McGilvary, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Miller, H G Lucas, C W Andrews, J R Aiken, Rev M Russell, Rev R P Bibb, Stoker, Kirk & Co, Mrs L Chipman, Worth & Utley, H L Myrover & Co, Jerrall & Albertson, New Market Co, H M Lash & Co, Tomlinson, English & Co, Earnhardt, Hix & Noose, Union Co, A E Stanly, D & W McLaurin, G W Liddleston, Winbourn & Witty, M & T Black, C A Harrison.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] March 31 and April 3, Strs Rowan and Fanny, with Tow boat Myrover, with goods for N C Elam, J Branin, T S Lutterloh, S A Holmes, D & W McLaurin, S M Thomas, W P Elliot, Col C Lutterloh, H Elliot, Dr J A McRae, R Gray, J S Neighbors, Council, Ray & Co, J Royals, J B Troy, Ray & Pearce, Cedar Falls Co, H Dudley, W F Watts & Co, Howard & Tomkins, Sullivan & Bell, Powers & Co, B B Bulla, M W McNair & Son, Rev R S Ledbetter, B Rose, B Kayton, J Lindsay, D M Culbreth, J Page, J R Bulla, F L Gorrell, J McIver, T J Johnson, W McIntyre, J H Elmore, A Parker, W H Pope, W F & E F Moore, C T Haigh & Sons, Troy & Marsh, J Smith, J S Richardson, E Spearman, H S Price, S T Hawley & Son, A E Taylor, E J Hale & Son, A Parker, Foulkes & McRae, J Kershaw, L Shell.

KYLE'S LANDING.

THE subscriber offers for sale Kyle's Landing, with Still and fixtures. The Still is of 20 bbls. capacity. A full supply of Turpentine can be had to run said Still; with right for 5 acres of Land adjoining.

N. B.—All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle immediately, as further indulgence cannot be given, as the subscriber wants to settle with the whole world and the balance of mankind by Spring. R. F. MURPHY.

Kyles Landing, Jan'y 8. 64*tf

Blanks for sale here.

A WINTER JAUNT IN FLORIDA.

(Continued.)

The next day, December 1st, very warm and sultry, we reached St. Augustine. Stopped at the Magnolia House, a first rate establishment, certainly unsurpassed in Florida. The appearance of the town is remarkable. There is probably more to attract notice here than in any other town of the same size in the United States. It is the oldest town in this country, having been built by the Spaniards in the 16th century. It is the only walled town in the United States. The streets are very narrow; the houses generally built of a species of stone, or marine rock, called Cochina, and they have balconies projecting into the street from the second story, so that the occupants of houses on the opposite sides of the street can almost shake hands across the way. As I rode into the town through the old City gate, with its Sentry boxes on either side, and passed down the principal street under the balconies, I could almost imagine myself in some Spanish or Italian town of the olden time. Many of the largest stone buildings, formerly occupied by the nobels of the place, are now in a dilapidated condition, and are used as stables. The people have a foreign aspect, and are mostly Roman Catholics. Many of them are Minoreans, brought by Dr. Turnbull in the beginning of this century from the Island of Minores, and employed by him to work on his sugar plantation. The poorer class of the inhabitants live by fishing and gathering oysters. The land in the vicinity of the town is miserably poor, and very little of it is under cultivation. The climate is delightful, and in the latter part of winter and in March, it is the great resort of invalids. By common agreement, they flock hither at that time from the southern part of the State. It is the Newport of Florida, the place where the season breaks up, and southern travellers meet for the last time before returning home. Not many years ago, the town was one vast Orange garden, the dwellings being surrounded, and almost concealed from view, by flourishing groves of the Orange. Then the culture of the fruit was the principal source of income—many families were supported solely in this way—and thus many fortunes had been made. $75,000 worth was annually exported. But in one night in 1835 a heavy frost came, every orange tree was killed, and one half the population were thus rendered penuyless. All their property were swept away in one night. Since then, the principal revenue of the place has been derived from travellers. If invalids should cease to visit St. Augustine for one or two years, it would become depopulated, or if the inhabitants remained, they would certainly be in danger of starvation.

At St. Augustine, we laid in a fresh supply of provisions and ammunition, completed our stock of camp utensils, procured tent cloth and blankets, and after a few days' pleasant sojourn, took the road for Pilatka. Having learned that the road was a blind path, and through a wild country, we obtained the services of a guide, Pete Seville, a cross between the Indian and mulatto, and a character withal. Our appearance as we left town in procession was certainly impressive.—Pete ahead, followed by "Virginny," mounted on the ugliest, awkwardest, most ricketty ponies ever sired; the Doctor next, in the buggy, loaded down with corn, oats, cooking utensils, blankets, &c., &c., and in the rear myself, alive to the ridiculousness of the scene, and yet willing to go through ten times as much in order to regain my strength and resume the duties of my profession. If, however, the members of a certain ecclesiastical body, with which I am happy to be connected, had seen me then in just that plight, I would surely have been tempted to affirm that it was not I, but somebody else. Safe in the belief that none but strangers' eyes looked upon us, and that what they saw was to them a daily sight, I determined to take matters easy, and make the best of everything, as it came to hand. For several miles on the first day the road was under water; we could not see it, and were unable to tell whether it was good or bad. We travelled during the wet "reaches" in single file, and kept far enough apart to prevent splashing. One circumstance soon attracted my attention. I observed Pete get in the rear very often, and especially when we took to the water. Once, turning round suddenly, the mystery was explained; his head was thrown back, mouth open, an article made of dark glass inserted therein, and a liquid substance was slowly but surely flowing from the vessel down his throat. As night approached, we were painfully impressed with the fact that we had no fresh meat for supper. We had seen no game since we left St. Augustine, save one squirrel, and he had run into his hole before we could draw a sight on him. We held a council at the foot of the tree, and debated whether we should cut it down and secure the game. Pete knew that *he* would have the work to do, and strongly argued against the measure. We deferred to his judgment and went on. Soon after he espied some hogs at a distance, and left us, telling us *that if they were not marked*, we should have pork for supper. Fortunately for our health and reputation, they were marked. About sunset we reached the Camp on Deep Creek, and soon after we had duck and squirrel in abundance. That night, I afterwards learned, was intensely cold in North Carolina. Yet I slept on the ground with comfort. A pleasanter night's rest one could not wish. So much for the climate in Florida. The next morning Pete left us, to return to St. Augustine, invoking the choicest blessings on ourselves and our posterity, and we proceeded to Pilatka, which we reached in the afternoon.

Pilatka is a pleasant, pretty place, on the St. John's river, 80 miles above Jacksonville. It must be borne in mind that "up the river" means "down the country."

After leaving Pilatka, we travelled 30 miles southwest, to the Orange Springs, where we spent a week delightfully. The Hotel at this place is kept by Mr. J. J. Dickison, a clever gentleman and excellent caterer, and the company in December was very select and agreeable. We there formed many pleasant acquaintances; among them that of Major K. S. Moffitt of the Palmetto Regiment. A few days since I heard of his death. He fell a victim of Consumption, the seeds of which were planted years ago in the Mexican war. A kinder heart never beat in human breast. The great attraction here is the Spring—25 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep. The water is strongly sulphureous, and beneficial for dyspepsia and cutaneous diseases. It has a very unfavorable effect on persons affected with pulmonary complaints, and all such are advised to abstain from using it. Here we had our first deer hunt, and it must be confessed that the result was calculated to *dampen* my feelings on the subject. I caught a fine ducking for a cool day. It was in this wise: In Florida, Sink holes of various sizes, full of water, abound. As we were moving through the woods in order to change our stands, we came to one. It was necessary to pass over it, or make a long circuit. We concluded to try the former course. The Doctor cleared the hole —B—— of South Carolina followed—his horse slipped, and such floundering and splashing were seldom seen before. B—— got out on one side, his horse on the other, and his saddle was left floating on the water. My turn came, and my horse slipped too. He got out with the saddle, and, dear reader, where do you think I was found? It makes me shiver to recall the scene. I always went round sink holes afterwards.

From the Orange Springs we moved southward to the Silver Spring, six miles from Ocala. This is certainly one of the greatest natural curiosities in the United States. It is about 500 yards in circumference—80 feet deep, and the water is so clear that a pin or a sixpence at the bottom can be distinctly seen from the surface. At the upper edge of the Spring, there is a landing, at which barges from the St. John's river unload. The water was so transparent that we could see large fishes playing about at a great depth.

Our next stopping place was in Hernando County, formerly Benton. The name was Hernando originally. It was then changed to Benton by the Legislature, as a token of gratitude to old Bullion for his influence in passing through Congress certain bills favorable to the people of Florida. Two or three years since it was changed back to Hernando, to punish Benton for his desertion of Southern interests and rights.

We spent nearly two months in this remarkable county. It was our wish to "put up" first at the County seat, but a slight inspection of that locality soon satisfied us that this was out of the question. The only decent house in the place was the jail, and we had no wish to take quarters there. The name of the village is De Soto, familiarly pronounced "dear sore toe." Log houses are the glory of the place. The hotel is built in that style of architecture, with two rooms and a shed.

For two weeks we lived a mile from the village, and enjoyed such sport in hunting as we never dreamed of before. Deer, ducks and squirrels were abundant. There was no difficulty in killing our own meat. In squirrel hunting a dog was a nuisance. We had only to go a hundred yards from the house, sit down on a log, and shoot the squirrels as they played around us. Frequently they would run up a tree and bark at us. They were so gentle that it seemed cruel to kill them, and we often left them undisturbed in their sports. The gardens and cornfields, however, suffer so much from their depredations that the farmers are compelled to show them no mercy.

Bears are very numerous and troublesome. One night a bear came within a few yards of the house and devoured a hog. The next day we attempted a bear hunt, but the dogs proved cowards, and we were obliged to give it up.

We spent Christmas on the sugar plantation of Senator Y——. He employs a large force in the cultivation and manufacture of sugar. During our visit they were busily engaged in grinding and boiling. The process of manufacture is exceedingly interesting, and the business is one in which the negroes take great delight. Though they are worked very hard day and night for a few weeks, they seem to thrive and grow fat on the cane and fresh syrup. It is a season of continual merriment with them, like that of cornshucking in the older States.

Senator Y—— cultivates in sugar about 120 acres of first quality limestone land, and the average yield is one hogshead to the acre. For every hogshead of sugar, he makes a barrel of molasses. Putting a hogshead of sugar at 1000 lbs. weight (a low figure,) and the price per pound at 6 cts. we have an income from the sugar of $60 to the acre. The molasses would raise the amount to $80. The sugar crop is the surest and most profitable in Florida, though first rate land is necessary for its successful cultivation. Moderate or inferior land would not produce half as high as the above figures. The average amount manufactured per day in Mr. Y's Steam Mill is 4 hogsheads of sugar, and the same number of barrels of molasses. This was one of the best plantations we visited in the State, and it would not perhaps be safe to make it a criterion. It is situated on the Homosassa river, 200 miles southwest of Jacksonville, and 4 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is surrounded by an almost impenetrable hammock, the principal growth of which is the beautiful cabbage palmetto.

Christmas day was spent in fishing on the river. After that day's work, I fear that I shall never have much heart for angling in N. Carolina. We had a fine boat—one of Francis's Metallic life-boats—crabs for bait, and in about two hours, we caught 125 lbs. of noble sheepshead and bass. They varied from 3 to 10 lbs. in weight. We were told that we might have had the same success any day in the year. We repeated the experiment occasionally afterwards, and were never disappointed. Florida is assuredly the State to suit the descendants of Nimrod, and the disciples of Isaac Walton.

(Concluded in our next.)

From the St. Louis Republican of March 28.

Great Military Expedition to the Plains—Four thousand Men to take the Field.—We hear from Washington, that orders have been issued for the early march of four thousand troops to the Western Plains, with a view to the chastisement of the Indians, who have, for years past, been engaged in depredations upon the property, and in murders of American citizens. It is understood, that one thousand two hundred of the troops are to be stationed at Fort Laramie; eight hundred at Fort Kearny; six hundred at Fort Riley; and one thousand five hundred on the Upper Missouri. With the view to the sustaining of so large a military force, the proper officers have been directed to purchase a year's supply of provisions, and everything necessary for the expedition. Everything indicates an active Summer campaign, and the Indians will, it is probable, get enough of fighting and pillaging before the year is over.

Gen. Harney is to have command of this expedition.

The Rosetta Slave Case at Cincinnati.—There is much excitement in Cincinnati in reference to the case of a slave girl named Rosetta, belonging to the Rev. Henry M. Dennison, of Kentucky. The question of law is the same as was decided by the late Judge Paine of the New York Superior Court, in the celebrated Lemmon case. Rosetta was brought from Kentucky into Ohio, *in transita* to the State of Virginia, by the person to whose care she had been consigned by her master. She escaped in Cincinnati, but was taken in custody by the United States marshal. A writ of *habeas corpus* was then issued by Judge Parker, of the Court of Common Pleas, on the application of Charles H. Langdon, alleging that Rosetta Armstead, otherwise called Rosetta, was illegally imprisoned by Hiram H. Robinson, United States marshal for the Southern district of Ohio.

The marshal H. H. Robinson, Esq., made returns to the writ that he held said girl in custody, by virtue of a warrant directed to him as such marshal, by John L. Pendery, United States Commissioner of said district.

Judge Parker thereupon ordered the girl to be set at liberty.

This decision was rendered on the 29th ult. A conflict of jurisdiction then arose, the United States marshal re-arresting Rosetta on a warrant commanding him to take her, as an alleged fugitive, before the United States Commissioner. Judge Parker issued an attachment for the marshal and Mr. Dennison on the charge of contempt of his order. Mr. Commissioner Pendery, on the other hand, continued his hearing of the case, and announced that he would give his decision on Tuesday, the 3d of April.

FROM THE N. Y. JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

SECTIONAL LEGISLATION.

The proceedings which resulted in the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, were of a character to arouse the whole energies of the people, and to call forth their highest wisdom and patriotism. The work performed by the Convention commanded the immediate and warm assent of the best citizens throughout the Union, and has been ever since appreciated and applauded by all eminent civilians, and statesmen, as the most perfect that ever came from human hands. It is still considered the master-piece of human wisdom, by the wise, virtuous, and solid people of every part of the United States. In the ordinary workings of our numerous State Governments, a class of men has been thrown into public life who possess but a small share, if any of the capabilities and the patriotic feeling which animated great men of the Revolution, and they seem intent on destroying, through State legislation, what was built up with so much intelligence, caution, and care. A bill has been introduced into the Legislature at Albany, to render nugatory so much of the Constitution as stipulates for the return of fugitive slaves. It assumes the form of a proceeding to give efficacy to the writ of *Habeas Corpus* and the right of trial by Jury. It is, in truth, a part of the sectional warfare upon the South known by the name of Sewardism, a species of treason which owes its origin and its continuance to low ambition and to mean passions, which seeks its gratification even by breaking asunder the strongest cords that bind us together as one harmonious people. The philanthropists and philosophers—the D. D.'s and the LL D.'s of Eastern colleges—who take part in this intestine warfare, are but instruments in the hands of crafty politicians, to aid in their elevation. They cannot know what bitter fruits must result from a combined and long continued attack upon the property, the rights and the welfare of the Southern people. The South is driven into the attitude of resistance by the deepest interest which can operate upon a great community.—Their refusal to allow that interest to be invaded is upheld by that punctilious national pride, which ought to be wide spread among the American people.

The clause in the Constitution which stipulates that fugitives from labor and from justice "shall be delivered up," belongs to that description of cases which the term "extradition" indicates. These cases, arising under treaties with foreign nations, and under local laws, have received a well known treatment and adjudication. Who would ever think of calling a jury to decide between the United States and Great Britain, whether a fugitive from justice should be returned, as stipulated by treaty? The bill in question, introduced into our Legislature, seeks to transfer the locality of the trial, which it improperly requires, from the South, where the witnesses and parties reside, to this State, where access cannot be had to them, but with the greatest difficulty. What would be thought of a like rule applied to fugitives from Great Britain, demanded under our treaty stipulation. Are we not bound to trust to the justice of Great Britain? Do we not expect when we demand a fugitive—the murderer of Poole, for instance—that the Executive power which forms treaties, will—without a trial by jury in the foreign locality, on the question of guilt or innocence—act promptly and return him? Will it be a sufficient answer to this Government to say that a jury was called in the foreign State, and the witnesses did not appear to prove the guilt of Baker, and hence he was discharged? The answers to these questions must prove to any unprejudiced mind, that the bill before the Legislature seeks to change not only the rule of law applicable to the extradition of fugitives, but in effect the Constitution of the United States. The grave question then arises, what will be the ultimate effect of these Legislative proceedings to annul the Constitution? Unless it shall be seen at the South that these measures proceed from the ignorant, unpatriotic and fanatical minds which have been thrown upon the surface by the calm of politics, and that untimately a corrective will be applied by the solid people of the North—it must be clear that a violation of the Constitution in a matter of such great import to the South, will in the end form us into two people, with different and opposing interests, held together by a mere rope of sand. The weak and misguided men who are prosecuting their effort to obtain power, at the expense of destroying the friendly and amicable relations in which the Government was created, are not only the worst enemies of the Constitution, but of that general liberty, in whose sacred name they wage war against the peace and happiness of the people of the United States. There is no step so important to the true welfare of the Northern States at this moment, as to place in power those and those only, who are mindful of the duties imposed by the Constitution, and who will perform what is imposed as a burthen with the alacrity with which they accept whatever is granted as a benefit. The wisdom and virtue of Americans will ever be tested by the proofs which they furnish of devotion to the Constitution, as it was established by the immortal Washington and his associates.

Important Decision.—The Boston papers report an important case in regard to the rights of a *femme covert* over her separate estate. The late James Perkins, of Boston, bequeathed to his widow the clear sum of $6,000 annually, payable quarter-yearly. She afterwards married the Rev. Dr. Doane, now Episcopal Bishop of New Jersey. This gentleman having failed in business, and being much embarrassed, a contract was made between himself, Mrs. Doane, and Michael Hayes, of New Jersey, by which it was agreed that Hayes should take up certain notes to a large amount, which he had endorsed for the Bishop's accommodation, and that Mrs. Doane should give him an order on her trustees in Boston to pay him $1,000 annually for a certain number of years, until he should receive one-half of what he had advanced. Hayes proceeded to take up and pay the notes, and Mrs. Doane gave him the order requesting the trustees to pay him $1,000 a year, as had been agreed.

The first yearly payment was made by Bishop Doane. When the second became due Hayes demanded it of the trustees, who had doubts whether they ought to pay it; and as E. N. Perkins, son of Mrs. Doane, presented an order of a subsequent date for the quarterly payment, $1,500, then due, (which order was in favor of Bishop Doane and by him endorsed,) the trustees filed a bill in equity, asking the instructions of the court. Judge Thomas delivered the opinion of the Court on Monday, the 26th instant, holding that the legacy to Mrs. Doane was intended for her support, and was to be payable quarter-yearly, and that she had no right to make such a contract as she did make with Hayes, although with the consent and for the benefit of her husband, and that the same was void in law. The order in favor of E. N. Perkins, being a quarterly payment then due, was a valid one.

Imports.—The imports at New York from foreign ports of the month of March show a great decline as compared with the corresponding month of either of the previous two years, the total being $6,384,017 less than for March, 1854, and $9,240,771 less than for March, 1853.

Emigration for the Quarter.—The number of emigrants arriving at this port continues extremely small. The total for last month amounted to only 2,096 according to the records of the Commissioners of Emigration. Of this number 912 were from Germany, 445 from Ireland, 335 from England, 102 from France, 90 from Switzerland, 79 from States, and the remainder from other countries. The number of arrivals for the last three months is shown by the following table, as compared with previous years:—

	1853.	1854.	1855.
January	4,901	15,514	7,485
February	11,958	4,446	6,123
March	9,685	3,758	2,069
	26,544	23,718	15,677

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Receipts from Customs.—The following table shows the receipts from Customs at three principal seaports during the last quarter, compared with the same period last year:—

	1854.	1855.	Decr.
New York,	$10,873,699	$7,588,288	$3,285,411
Boston,	2,343,504	1,998,628	344,866
Philadelphia,	1,380,724	958,711	422,013
Total decrease			$4,062,290

WASHINGTON, April 3

Extensive Forgery by a Government Officer.—Much excitement has been created to-day in consequence of a report that Col. Lewis L. Taylor, formerly of Mississippi, and clerk in the office of the First Auditor, has forged the name of Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to notes amounting to some ten or twenty thousand dollars. The notes are in the hands of brokers, money lenders, and personal friends, of the forger.—Lewis left the city on Sunday night. Mr. Davis was an intimete friend of his, but it is understood that the Secretary will not attempt to screen him from punishment if he is taken.

NEW ORLEANS, April 2.

The Great Match Against Time.—The races at the Metairie Course commenced to-day with Mr. Ten Broeck's match for $20,000, that his horse *Lexington* would beat the fastest time at four miles ever run, which he did do in *seven minutes and ninety seconds and three-quarters*, exhibiting at the close no signs of distress! The first mile was run in 1:47¼, the second in 1:50½, the third in 1:52, and the fourth in 1:48¾. *Arrow* and *Joe Blackburn* ran with him in the contest.

CINCINNATI, April 3.

Statement of Hogs packed in the West, &c.—The "Price Current" publishes a full statement of the number of hogs packed in the West this year, which shows a falling off in the number, as compared with last year of three hundred and forty-nine thousand head, and in the number of pounds, equal to four hundred and sixty-three thousand. The crop is twenty per cent. less than last year, and two and a half per cent. heavier than that of the previous season.

Another Revolutionary Soldier Gone.—Our readers will recollect that in the *Journal* of the 22d ult., we made mention of the daguerreotype of an old soldier, Aaron Rogers, who was supposed to be the only survivor of the guard who was on duty, at the time that Andre was executed. This venerable old man died at his residence at Newbury, on Saturday evening last.

Just two weeks previous to his decease, Mr. Rogers fell and fractured a bone, which confined him to his bed, and it was this confinement that immediately caused his death.

Aaron Rogers was born in December, 1761, in the town of Newbury, on the same farm where he resided at the date of his death. At the age of seventeen he was drafted into the Continental army and served for three months. In 1780 he was again drafted into the army, and served six months, at the time being attached to the army in garrison at West Point, or with the troops posted in that immediate vicinity; he was one of the guard on duty at the execution of Andre.

Boston Jour., 2d inst.

A Total Wreck.—The New York Courier and Inquirer says, on the 1st of January, 1854, a gentleman doing business, in this city, was worth, with what he had invested in business, $110,000. At the same time he was blessed with a lovely and intelligent wife, beautiful and promising children. He was surrounded by friends who esteemed and respected him. His business was lucrative, and promised to continue so. Indeed, his position as well as his prospects were, seemingly, all that he could desire to render his happiness perfect. How complete the wreck which the year closed upon! The first misfortune was the transfer of merchandise to the amount of $18,000 to a California dealer, for which not one cent was ever received. The next was two successive robberies, by means of which $25,000 were lost. Soon after this, the unfortunate man made an investment in real estate to a large amount. The next crowning misfortune was a trip with his family to Europe. They embarked, on their return, with $38,000 in goods, on board the steamship Arctic, and all shared her luckless fate. In settling up his affairs, his real estate was sold under the hammer at a sacrifice of $40,000 making the aggregate loss to his property during the year, $118,000, $8,000 more than his assets. His friends were obliged to make good his deficiency. Was ever destruction more complete? Father, mother, children, and fortune, all gone—swept from the face of the earth—nothing left to show that they ever existed. We doubt whether, among the many wrecks which the past year has witnessed, there has been among them one more melancholy than this.

U. S. Marshal Imprisoned.—The United States Marshal at Cincinnati was committed to jail on Monday last for contempt of court in refusing to produce the slave Rosetta before Judge Parker. It is ascertained, says a telegraphic despatch, that the girl has been removed from jail, and a report is in circulation that an armed mob from Maysville is coming to carry off the girl to Kentucky.

Mrs. Jane Richardson, of Ashe county, North Carolina, has now living *one hundred and seventy-four children*, grand children, and great-grand-children. Mrs. Richardson is the daughter of Captain John Cox, a distinguished officer in the Revolutionary war; Canady Richardson, her husband, is cousin to Skelton Taylor, who fought under General Lewis, at the battle of Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, and lived and died in Franklin county, Va.

A newly-married couple, some years since, took up their abode in a place named Poplar. At breakfast the next morning the gentleman said to his lady, "My dear, this is Poplar, and by putting in *u* (you) it becomes *popular*." "And by putting *us* in it," promptly replied the lady, "it will become *populous*."

We see it stated in the Northern papers that a patent has been obtained for the preparation of maize leaf as a substitute for tobacco. The patentees claim for their manufactured weed anti-nervous qualities, and that it is a pleasant tonic, and therefore promotive of good health. It is said to have a sweet and pungent flavor.

A Hint to Schoolmasters.—Very often he who is strict is tricked.—*Punch.*

Correspondence North American and U. S. Gazette.

VERMONT, March 29, 1855.

The traveller and sojourner in this State, and in all parts of New England, are forcibly impressed with the extent, variety and adaptation to utilitarian purposes of ingenuity, enterprise, capital and labor. A climate inhospitable for a third of the year, and a soil naturally obstinate, have been overcome and redeemed by the instrumentality of these elements. The water courses have been rendered tributary to manufacturing skill, and almost every rivulet has been appropriated as a contribution to that remarkable combination of energy and economy which are the distinguishing characteristics of this people. Railroads reticulate the whole country, so that, while imbedded on granite foundations, it is encircled and linked in all ways, and riveted with bands of iron; thus compressing into a limited area of territory an aggregate of resolution and vital force, such as few nations exhibit. The men of New England have relied upon their own native energies, and by wisely applying them, have acquired wealth, established manufactures, created commerce, improved agriculture, and advanced materially in all the useful arts.

It is not many years ago that Boston, with the proverbial sagacity of her merchants, saw what has been since practically demonstrated, and what never could have been doubted by any reflecting mind, that the trade of the great west was to furnish the life blood of the cities of the Atlantic, increasing their power and prosperity. Looking to these vast results—which even yet are but partially developed—a railroad was projected and promptly constructed to Albany, in order to tap the commerce of the Lakes, which was concentrating by canals and roads at New York. The millions expended, and the probable profits of the enterprise, were esteemed subordinate to the more important object of reaching the west, and participating in its benefits. The experiment not only fulfilled all the anticipations which were formed, but it did more, and has become a remunerating investment, independent of the large enhancement of real estate which it directly occasioned. Encouraged by this success, Boston has extended her enterprises in all directions, until now, like another Briareus, she welcomes travel and traffic with a hundred iron hands.

The other eastern cities have profited by this example, and bent their energies either in the same or in other directions. Portland has in a manner been converted into a Canadian capital. The railroad connecting it with Montreal, and thus through the Provinces, has become exclusively British property, and in order to open every sort of facility in communication and in commerce, the Legislature of Maine recently authorized the use of the sterling currency in its business.

These are but isolated instances, among hundreds, showing with what zeal, and tact, and indomitable spirit the people of New England have mastered difficulties apparently insuperable; and how, by the appliances of art and industry, they have built up an immense commerce, which, following the natural channels, would have sought other markets.

The aggregate population of the six New England States, by the last census—since which time it has not probably much increased, owing to the emigration to Kanzas and the west—was 2,728,116, being about the present population of Pennsylvania. According to the returns of 1854, there were 3353 miles of railroad in operation, and 222 miles of canal, constructed at a cost of $122,038,621. Massachusetts alone, with less than a million of population, expended $55,602,687 on these improvements, or nearly as much as Pennsylvania had then invested in the 500 miles of railroad and 936 miles of canal within her borders.

Such facts speak volumes, and readily furnish the solution to the striking, but deserved prosperity which has attended the system of liberal and judicious improvement, and seconded the public spirit which recommended these large undertakings.

Western Railroads.—It seems almost impossible to keep pace with railroad construction in the West. It is stated that the Toledo and Illinois, and the Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis Railroad Companies have succeeded in negotiating a loan in New York for one million dollars of their second mortgage bonds. The line of these roads is two hundred and forty-two miles, and the money already expended on them is $4,700,000. This line of the road, when completed, will connect the great Western with all the Eastern improvements, and ultimately, by the completion of the Hannibal and St. Joseph road, form, a continuous line from Toledo to St. Joseph, on the Upper Missouri.

The late Legislature of Missouri passed a bill extending the credit of the State for $300,000 to the Pacific Railroad, to be expended west of Jefferson City, and also for $300,000 to the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad.

Loss of a Steamboat.—The steamer Cook, with 600 bales of cotton, has sunk above Darien, Ga., and will be a total loss. The Cotton is insured in Savannah.

The news of the death of the Emperor Paul, in 1801, was *twenty-one days* in getting to London. That of the late Emperor Nicholas, *four hours and a quarter.*

Treasure Trove.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, dating at Beyrout, Syria, Feb. 11, 1855, states that at Sidon thirty miles south of Beyrout, while digging for buried treaures in an old grave yard, three copper pots, each containing one hundred pieces of gold, met the delighted eyes of the adventurous diggers. Each piece was of the value of five dollars, and all bore the name and head of Philip or Alexander, (460 to 359 B. C.)

A breech-loading cannon was tried at the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard on the 29th ultimo in the presence of some United States officers. Discharges were made repeatedly as often as six times a minute, but it is claimed that having every thing perfect, from fifteen to eighteen discharges can easily be made in that time. This is pronounced a formidable weapon for naval warfare.

Hanging in Earnest.—A young actor named Davis, while playing in Hornesville a few nights since, was required to undergo the ceremony of hanging by the neck until dead, dead, dead. By some means or other, the machinery became deranged, and the poor fellow was swung in earnest. As his struggles were only in keeping with the character, neither the audience nor the rest of the company could be aware of his fearful and perilous condition. In a few moments the curtain was lowered, and the actors at once withdrew to their dressing rooms, unconscious that one of their number was not only unable to help himself, but dying. And had it not been for the timely appearance of a little girl belonging to the company, who discovered him a few moments after, he must have soon breathed his last. On seeing him still hanging as in the play, with the blood starting from his mouth and nostrils, she gave the alarm. He was instantly cut down, and to all appearance dead. Medical aid was immediately procured, and after some fifteen or twenty minutes he was again restored to life, but not to consciousness and rationality for several hours.—*Utica Herald.*

NORFOLK, April 6

Execution at Havana.—The steamer Fulton has arrived from Havana, which she left on the 31st ultimo. She brings account of the execution of Estrampes, which took place in Havana on the 30th.

United States Consul Robinson, under instructions, demanded his trial under treaty stipulations, but, notwithstanding his protest, he was tried by a military court and condemned. He confessed his design to secure the independence of the island. He showed the greatest indifference to his fate. At the place of execution he manifested an intention to address the assembled crowd, but the drums and trumpets were ordered to sound to drown his voice. Notwithstanding this, his voice was heard above the din, crying out "Liberty forever, and death to all Kings." The other prisoners have been condemned to long terms of imprisonment.

Fire.—The new Mill of the Little River Company, of Lowell, Johnston County, took fire from the picking room on Saturday last and burned down. The second story has recently been filled with new Looms, all of which are a total loss. The flames spread so rapidly that a portion of the hands on the second floor were compelled to escape through the windows. Damages estimated at $5000; Insurance on the building $3000. The mill is to be rebuilt as soon as possible.

Goldsborough American.

How Miss March Retired from the World.—We have often—it is not necessary to say how often—known March to "come in like a lamb and go out like a lion;" and we have also known the somewhat boisterous maiden to reverse the humor, and come bouncing down upon the world on the annual visit in a temper not creditable to the month of the twelve; keep up her tantrums for awhile, and yet by the day of her departure become as meek and gentle, and as genial too as one could wish her to be. Her visit this year commenced pleasantly and ended agreeably, and though we have had some reason to complain occasionally of her *coldness*, we are constrained to admit that she retired from the world more lamb-like than lion-like in temper. We should have been pleased, however, if not flattered, had she shed tears at parting from us, inasmuch as the earth needs heavy rains to beat down the grass and other roots that the frost has forced to the surface, where, without such process, they will be too much exposed to the warm sun and drying winds.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

GOLD.

"Gold is indispensable to commerce; is one of the greatest incentives to action and to enterprise; is an emblem of royalty and power; is universally coveted, and is the father of many a crime; it enriches our language with some of the most glowing adjectives, swells the remedial catalogue of medicines, and finds valuable uses throughout the whole range of the Arts and Sciences."

But nowhere, and in no way, is it at the same time such a needful luxury and a continual comfort as in the *Dental Art*. Here it realizes its highest end, and becomes exalted in its power to save, while it intimately mingles, and is permanently associated with living organs.

NEW BOOKS.

THE CASTLE BUILDERS, by author of Heartsease, &c.: the Banking House, from Blackwood: Perils of Courtship; Half Hours with the best Authors, by Knight: Greek Ollendorff, by Kendrick; Spiers' and Surrenne's French and English Pronouncing Dictionary: Success in Life, by Tuthill; &c.

Also, further supply of Fudge Doings, Ik Marvel; Owen's Anabasis; Anthon's Latin Prosody; Anthon's Anabasis; Madows' French Dictionary; Anthon's Ainsworth; Bolmar's Phrases; Leverett's Latin Lexicon; Bullion's Latin Grammars, Readers, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.
April 4.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.

THE Subscriber, from Mount Holly, New Jersey, will contract to do any Job of Mill Wright's Work that may be desired, on any improved plan, such as Overshot, Breast-wheels, the patent iron Hotchkiss wheel, and the Houd wheel. He will also construct the machinery of Steam Mills. Letters or personal application to the subscriber at the Fayetteville Hotel, will receive prompt attention.

JOHN W. HOPKINS.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1855. 89-1mpd

FOR SALE.

MY house and lot, at Floral College. On the premises there is situated a store-house together with all buildings necessary for the accommodation of a family. A business of twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars may be carried on during the year. The locality in many respects is desirable.

The above property, if not sold before the 26th day of the present month, will, together with the stock of goods on hand, be offered at public sale on that day.

Terms accommodating and made known on day of sale. JOHN McINNIS.
April 3. 89-3t
Town papers 3 times.

Wanted Immediately,

A SMART ACTIVE SERVANT WOMAN—a good Cook, Washer, and Ironer. For such a one, well recommended, the HIGHEST PRICE will be paid, for the remainder of the year. Inquire at this Office.
March 19, 1855. 81

SPRING OPEN'S!!

CITIZENS OF FAYETTEVILLE.

Take Notice!

WHEN you visit Wilmington, call and see the newly imported

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS

just opened at the
CITY CLOTHING STORE.

It is true that Scott & Baldwin have the largest Merchant Tailoring Establishment in the State; and furthermore, the finest Goods are sold there and made to measure in the most approved style.

Send your orders for good and fashionable wearing apparel to SCOTT & BALDWIN'S
City Clothing Store,
Wilmington.
March 10, 1855. 85-2mi

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills, certain Remedies for Bad Legs, Sores and Ulcers.—Henry Read, of Brooklyn, New York, (35) suffered for nearly eight years with a very bad leg, it was covered with sores of a most malignant character and terribly swollen. He had consulted a number of medical men who were unanimous in their opinion, that amputation of the limb was the only thing likely to save him, and even then his recovery was dubious as his health was so much shattered. The loss of a limb to a man at this period of life was too great a sacrifice and he refused to submit to the operation. He used Holloway's Ointment and Pills for nine weeks, and the leg is sound!!!

*** Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, in Pots and Boxes, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 00 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1855.

RAIL ROAD PROSPECTS.—If it were not that the prospects of building the rail road to the Yadkin had on two former occasions seemed to have failed, we would now call on our readers to rejoice with us at the appearances of a speedy completion of the work. We will at present only say that an amicable and satisfactory arrangement of all obstructions has been agreed on, between the President and Directors and the N. C. contractors, and that a meeting of the stockholders on Thursday last *unanimously* ratified the arrangement.

It now remains that a small amount of additional individual subscriptions be obtained, that the town subscription of $100,000 (already authorized by an overwhelming vote of the citizens) be made, that notes be executed by the subscribers for the amounts of their subscriptions, and a new contract will then be executed and the work be recommenced.

We will not doubt that the necessary additional subscriptions will be made. It is a struggle for life with Fayetteville. On every side she is bleeding from the effects of successful enterprises of her neighbors; and being refused all legislative aid, she can look only to her own means and her own will, to counteract these hostile influences. If we have the spirit of men, we will resent the injury attempted to be done us. We have the instinct of self-preservation, we will contribute liberally *now*, to save what we have from annihilation.

It is, however, probably needless to say even this much. There is a deep feeling pervading the community as to the necessities of the case, and the perils of doing nothing.

THE TAX LAW.—The Wilmington Herald, quoting the statement made in the Observer of Thursday last, of the construction of the Revenue Act by the Attorney General and the Sheriff of this county, says, "Our Sheriff, acting under the same instructions from the Attorney General, placed an entirely different construction on the law."

And the Wilmington Journal, on the same subject, says,—

"The Fayetteville Observer says that the sheriff of Cumberland county, acting as he stated, under instructions from the Attorney General, collected no tax, it believes, upon goods, wares or merchandise of the growth or manufacture of this State, not even on Liquors made in this State. To show the evident intention of the legislature in this matter, it is only necessary to say that the original bill as reported imposed a tax of five per cent. on Liquors, etc. not of the manufacture of this State, and that this distinction was *stricken out* in the bill as amended and passed, in which no such words occur. There is nothing in the opinion of the Attorney General in favor the exemption. The Observer states that, under the construction of the law made by the Sheriff of Cumberland, the gross amount of store tax collected there did not go over $2,000. The gross amount in this place, we learn, reached about $8,500. It would have been very much larger but for the queer construction put upon the liquor portion of the law by the Attorney General."

The Sheriff of this county has called to inform us that our statement of his construction of the act is inaccurate. Whilst we gave precisely the substance of what the sheriff said in our presence when we went to pay our own taxes, we have no doubt of the fact, (unknown to us at the time,) that he had *previously* more fully explained his views to the crowd which surrounded his table. He informs us, that he had lying on the table, the Attorney General's letter, and that he had stated his construction of it to be, that he was to collect the liquor tax thus: On foreign liquors, from April 1, 1854, to March 19, 1855, ½ per cent. from March 19, 1854, to April 1, 1855, 5 per cent. On domestic liquors, from April 1, 1854, to March 19, 1855, no tax. From March 19, 1855, to April 1, 1855, 5 per cent. This was his construction of the Attorney General's letter. Further, he says, that the tax on purchases of produce, cotton, corn, bacon, flour, &c. &c., being laid by the 22d section of the act, was not payable to him on the 1st inst., as a store tax, but is to be given in among other taxables during the last twenty working days in July, and will be subject to a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. This appears to us to be the correct construction of that part of the law.

The following, from the Journal, throws some light on this dark subject:—

The Wording of the Revenue Law—It is but simple justice to the Committee of Finance in the House of Commons, by whom the Revenue Law was reported, to state that much, if not all of its present obscurity is owing to the number of ingenious amendments engrafted upon it in its passage through its several readings and the committee of the whole. In its case we find a practical evidence of the fact that too many cooks spoil the broth. The truth is that the bill wants cutting, revising and combining. It was put off too late a day to admit of this being as carefully done as it ought to have been. We have before us the bill as originally printed by order of the House, and also the amendments adopted. A comparison of these documents will go far towards showing the intention of the Legislature in cases where it might otherwise be doubtful.

The Revenue Act.—After carefully perusing the circular of the Attorney General, giving his construction of the 24th section of the new Revenue Act, we cannot arrive at the conclusion that Goods, Wares and Merchandize, "the growth or manufacture of this State" should be exempt from the tax of ½ of 1 per cent. as seems to be regarded by that section. That it was the intention that this tax should be collected we are satisfied from the fact that the original bill reported to that body reads "on all goods, wares, and merchandize *not the growth or manufacture of N. C.*" a tax of ½ of 1 per cent. which was amended by striking out the words "not the growth or manufacture &c." and inserting ½ instead of ½ per cent as it is now.— *Wil. Herald.*

The Herald is mistaken. The original bill, as printed, contained no such words as those it has italicised.

DOCTORS.—635 M. D's were graduated at the two Medical Colleges in Philadelphia last month.

FAYETTEVILLE & BEAUFORT RAIL ROAD.—A meeting of the commissioners appointed by the Charter, is called to be held at Jacksonville, Onslow county, on the 3d day of May next.

THE NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD.

The report of the President, published in yesterday's Mercury, came to our observation at so late an hour on the night before, that we could not accompany the publication with the expression of our gratification at the position and prospects of the enterprise as set forth in this document. We are indeed surprised at the amount of work which has been done. The end seems clearly within reach, and so many good objects are to be accomplished by its completion, both for Charleston and the whole region penetrated by this Road, that all doubt as to its final success ought now to be at an end.

The Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, beginning where the North-Eastern ends, at the intersection with the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, will be finished in full time to complete the communication with Cheraw, one of the most important interior points within the reach of Charleston; and this connection alone will give to the North-Eastern Railroad a large, sure, and improving business. But its reasonable prospects go far beyond this. A connection with the enterprising town of Fayetteville must follow at an early day, and thus add to its resources the trade of one of the principal business centres of North Carolina. A connection with the great coal-field of North Carolina will be only a natural extension of this, and thus a vast and profitable trade will be opened to this road beyond the State, and in the benefit of which Charleston will be a principal sharer. We have every motive to push forward the North-Eastern to the earliest possible completion.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The people of Fayetteville would of course prefer that their surplus produce should find its way to market through a North Carolina port. But the State has cast us off—has constructed works of improvement all around us which threaten our destruction—and has denied us any aid in our efforts to right ourselves. Under such circumstances, we should welcome a railroad connection with any place.

Self-preservation is a stronger feeling than "pride" in the State which disowns us when we ask for aid, but does not hesitate at the same time to burden us with taxation.

The Central Road has been completed to Hillsborough and passenger cars commenced running to that town on Wednesday last.

FAYETTEVILLE FLOUR.—The Beaufort Halcyon notices the arrival there of a shipment of Fayetteville Flour.

We hope the time is not far distant when our Beaufort friends will be able to receive our shipments of flour, &c., more frequently and by a more direct route than that now necessary.

GROUND PEAS.—Our people would do well, whenever they can, to quit timber and turpentine getting and turn their attention to the ground pea crop, for which they will find a good market in Wilmington. The Herald reports sales last week of 1133 bushels for $1.70 per bushel; and of 840 bushels at $1.40.

NEW YORK CITY.—The strong and successful measures adopted by Mayor Wood for the reformation of the City have roused against him four interests strong in New York. Lottery dealers, Gamblers, Grogshops, and Prostitutes have raised a purse of $20,000 to procure the passage of laws at Albany which will either drive from office the present Mayor or so fetter his power as to render his efforts for reform useless.

Money is strong in the New York Legislature, and the Journal of Commerce warns the people of New York that if they are not quick, prompt and thorough in their movements, the designs of the four interests above mentioned will be carried out by the Legislature.

LOSSES BY FIRE.—Nearly $4,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed in the United States, by fire, since January 1st., viz: $1,325,000 in January, $949,000 in February, and $1,608,000 in March. In addition, very destructive fires have raged in the forests of South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina, inflicting losses which cannot be estimated. Three Southern towns have been nearly destroyed during the quarter, viz: Grenada, in Mississippi, Gainsville, in Alabama, and Sandersville, in Georgia.

LAW IN CALIFORNIA.—The people not only hang men in California, *a la Lynch*, but they pay themselves very unceremoniously for balances due them by banks, or rather private banking houses, which we believe are the only kind of banks in the golden State. At Sonora, the sheriff had possession of Adams & Co.'s banking house; but the mob would not wait for the law's slow progress. They concluded to take forcible possession, and forthwith to pay out to depositors all the money they found there. And so they did. They overpowered the sheriff, broke open the vault, and appointed paying tellers, who paid out the coin as fast as checks were presented. It is said that there was $8000 more than enough to pay the depositors at Sonora, and that was graciously divided among creditors from other places. The account closes as follows: "After the money was all gone, all hands went on a general spree. Had *one* man done what the mob did, he would have been hung on the first tree. So they go: California is a fast country." Yes, fast enough, It is a capital place for people to go to who ought to be hanged or robbed, for they will stand a better chance of getting their dues there than elsewhere.

Robinson, another banker who failed during the late pressure, is promised a coat of tar and feathers unless he pays up. At a meeting of his creditors, he was pronounced a swindler, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That if said Robinson does not comply with the requirements of the Committee, then we, the depositors, extend to him that coat of tar and feathers; and we pledge ourselves to each other to carry this resolution into effect, let the consequences be what they may.

SAVINGS BANKS.—By official reports made to the Legislature of New York, it appears that the deposites in the Savings Banks in that State amount to $32,000,000, of which $26,000,000 are in the city, $2,000,000 in Brooklyn, and $4,000,000 in the remainder of the State.

ELECTIONS.—**The Know Nothings and Whigs** have elected all the **Congressmen from Connecticut**, and a large majority of the Legislature. There was no choice of Governor by the people; but the K. N. candidate will probably be elected by the Legislature.

In Rhode Island the whole Know Nothing ticket has succeeded—Governor, Lieut. Governor, and both the Congressmen—by a very large majority.

The whole K. N. ticket for **Municipal officers** has succeeded in Richmond, Va., by a majority of about 1,250. The Whig majority in Richmond has never been more than 800.

The K. N's. have also elected their candidate for Mayor of St. Louis, Missouri, by a plurality of 1200.

The same party has succeeded, in the election of town officers, in Greensborough, N. C.

MORE TROUBLE WITH SPAIN.—The execution of Estrampes again places the peace of the two countries in jeopardy. He was a native Cuban, but a naturalized citizen of the U. States—another Kotzsa case. The Washington Union says that the government has received important despatches on the subject from the U. S. Consul at Havana. And it adds,—

"Thus was sacrificed American life in the person of a young man of excellent character and noble impulses. Whether he was tried conformably to the 7th article of our treaty with Spain is for our goverment to determine. The mockery of a trial to which he was subjected called forth an earnest, solemn protest from our actiug consul at Havana; and it should also be borne in mind that Estrampes was tried for an offence committed before martial law had been proclaimed by the captain-general. The execution has caused the most intense excitement, not only in Havana, but throughout the island.

A frigate and a sloop of war are said to have been ordered to Havana.

CUBA.—In our last we copied an extract from a speech attributed to the Secretary of State of Spain, in which it was avowed to be the settled policy of Spain to abolish slavery in Cuba. Subsequent information makes it certain, that no such speech was made, but that the settled policy spoken of was the suppression of the slave trade, and not an interference with its existence in Cuba. The following is given by La Cronica, the Spanish paper printed in New York, as the language of the Minister on the occasion referred to:—

"Her Majesty's Government is resolved to maintain the treaties which prohibit the trade in negroes, and to execute them with fidelity and sincerity. But at the same time, Senores, *Her Majesty's Government holds to the profound conviction that Slavery is a necessity, and a condition indispensable to the maintenance of the territorial property of the Island of Cuba, and we have desired to anticipate the sentiments of the Deputies, by giving to the natives and the proprietors of the Island guarantees that it does not enter the mind of any body to infringe this principle.*"

SPAIN AND CUBA.—The Spanish Government, if the Madrid correspondents of the London and Paris papers are to be relied upon, has become thoroughly alarmed at the state of affairs in Cuba.

The Correspondent of the London Times, writing after the reception at Madrid of the details of the late conspiracy, says:

"The Government has received confidential communications from Gen. Concha with respect to the state of the island of Cuba, which is evidently such as to inspire the Captain-General with considerable uneasiness, although he confidently trusts to surmount all difficulties, especially if the Ministers and the Cortes attend to his suggestions with respect to the line of policy to be observed. He considers the relative position of Spain and Cuba to be very similar to that of England and Canada in 1837, and wishes the example of England to be followed and concessions to be made to the Colony. Cuba, in his opinion, should send deputies to the Cortes. Care should be taken not to alarm the slave-owners by talk of emancipation. Such a measure would inevitably throw the island into the arms of the United States. To declare the slave trade piracy would also be a most dangerous step; but General Concha is using his utmost exertions, and will continue to do so, to prevent the traffic. The island is evidently not to be governed as it has been hitherto; and a garrison of 20,000 men will be found insufficient to preserve it to Spain if the inhabitants be not conciliated by liberal legislation.

"Cuba has greatly changed within the last few years, and there can be little doubt that General Concha begins to note a wide difference in the state of the public mind now and during his former residence there as Captain-General. The late conspiracy was very extensive and dissatisfaction is wide-spread."

In the course of the debate in the Cortes relative to Concha's despatches, the Minister of foreign affairs, in reply to questions, is reported to have spoken as follows:

"A great conspiracy had in fact been discovered; but the Captain-General Concha had succeeded in nipping it in the bud. All the principal actors in this drama were in the hands of the authorities. The Minister was able to give the assurance that the security of this rich colony was in no danger. Large reinforcements of troops were about being dispatched to Gen. Concha. Spain would bleed from all her veins sooner than support in that quarter either injury or dishonor.

"On the character of the conspiracy M. Luzuriga was not as explicit as he himself would no doubt have desired. He only ventured to insinuate a fact which people here would like to doubt, namely, that the impulse of this conspiracy came from the United States; and he immediately asserted with energy, and in a manner which produced a profound impression on the Assembly, that all the conspirators arrested were acknowledged partisans of the maintenance of slavery."

A LARGE BUSINESS.—On Wednesday last no less than 3,400 applications for bounty land were received at the Pension office. The total number received is 40,300.

Did not the Editor of the 'Fayetteville Observer' see by the article of the "Whig and Advocate" newspaper that Mr. Craige chastised that editor for an insolent outrage, a personal insult, and not as the Observer states, for his suggesting an opposition to him in the next Congressional contest?

Salisbury Banner.

We saw nothing of the kind.

OBSERVER.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steamer Baltic has arrived, with London and Liverpool dates to the 24th ult. The following is the Telegraphic report of her news:

THE PROSPECT FOR PEACE.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna, dated the 23d ult., says that the Peace Conference is progressing most favorably. The first of the four points has been unanimously agreed to, and reads as follows: "The abolition of the exclusive protectorate of Russia in Moldavia and Wallachia, and the privileges accorded to those provinces by the Sultan, thus being placed under the guarantee of the five Powers." The second point was probably settled on the 24th.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs, under date of the evening of the 23d, as follows: The news from Vienna appears to be favorable to peace, and people are disposed to believe that the Conference will be attended with happy results. Count Nesselrode will be at Vienna when negotiations become critical.

The new Czar has made several speeches which were mild in their tenor to the diplomatic body, but strong and warlike to the army. On the whole, however, the speeches are construed as pacific. Another paper says that the Czar has given strong evidence of his desire to abide by the plans of his father, and that he will make no concessions. Rumors are current of a new basis of arrangement, including the freedom of the Black Sea, the opening of the Danube, and the erection of Turkish forts, &c. in Asia.

The Porte has determined to maintain undiminished his sovereignty over the Dardanelles, and protests against any of the christians in the Empire being placed under any foreign protection. The Porte also desires the participation of Prussia in the pending conferences. Ali Pacha, the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been summoned to Vienna.

The Russians have sunk three or four more ships of war off Sebastopol.

Advices from Odessa to the 14th say that Prince Menschikoff had died of fever at Simpheropol. This is doubtful.

The French hospital at Constantinople had been burnt to the ground, and ninety-six persons perished.

In the House of Lords, Lords Lyndhurst and Clarendon had spoken severely against the vacillating conduct of Prussia.

A new Ministry has been formed in Belgium, but only held office one day, and the crisis therefore continued.

Liverpool Markets, March 24.—Cotton is firm and prices have slightly advanced—say 1-16th a ⅛; fair qualities have improved most. Orleans, fair 5¾, middling 5 3-16; Upland, fair 5½, middling 5.

Breadstuffs generally are unchanged and the market closed steady. Western Canal flour 42s.; Ohio flour 45s. White wheat 12s. 6d. White corn 44s.; yellow 43s.; mixed 42s. 6d.

Provisions are generally unchanged and the market closes dull. Lard has declined.

The money market is easier. Consols for money are quoted at 92¾.

We are indebted to Paul C. Cameron, Esq. for a pamphlet copy of his Address before the Orange County Agricultural Society. It is one of the ablest and most interesting Addresses of the kind that we have ever read, and makes us wish that we too were intelligent and skilful and successful tillers of the soil, such as Mr. Cameron undoubtedly is, and not mere political drudges.

THE ARATOR.—We have received the first number of this agricultural Monthly published at Raleigh by Thos. J. Lemay, Esq., late editor of Star. Terms $1 per annum *in advance.*

INDIAN BATTLE.—A fight between a large body of Indians and 33 Californians occurred in February. 32 Indians are said to have been killed, and 1 volunteer slightly wounded.

THE SPOILS.—In a late examination of witnesses in New York city, it appears that one of the officials of that city, (name not mentioned,) "got a black dress coat made, from the cloth the city purchased to wrap around the coffin of Henry Clay, when the obsequies of that illustrious statesman were celebrated."

PUT THEM OUT.—The following, from the Washington Union, shows how the war between Locofocoism and Know Nothingism is carried on in Philadelphia:

"The uncompromising course pursued by the democratic party of Philadelphia cannot fail to be attended with the most beneficial results. A despatch from that city says:

"In the democratic county convention to-day the delegates suspected of know-nothingism were examined under oath, and witnesses were also examined in relation to the accusations. Those who refused to testify, or where the charge was proven, were expelled; among them was Wm. S. Allen, the present democratic county commissioner, who was expelled by vote, and on refusal to depart, he was forced out."

MAINE LIQUOR LAW.—The New York Legislature has passed the anti-liquor law. It will go into operation on the 1st of July next.

CINCINNATI, April 4.

The Slave Case in Cincinnati.—The U. S. Commissioner has declared the girl Rosetta free, and she was immediately delivered to her guardian. The Commissioner decided that having been brought here by her owner, (Rev. Mr. Denison,) she came under the operation of the Ohio law, and was not, therefore, a fugitive from slavery.

Judge McLean to-day discharged the U. S. Marshal, who had been imprisoned for alleged contempt in refusing to produce the girl Rosetta before a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. Judge McLean remarked that the imprisonment was illegal.

Convicted of Slave Stealing.—Richard Wynn and Alfred Woodley, who were part of the crew of a vessel which loaded some time ago in Roanoke river, were tried lately in Bertie county, N. C., on a charge of receiving and secreting a slave on board the vessel, with a view to his abduction. The captain, it seems, discovered the fugitive, and had the two sailors arrested. Wynn was acquitted, but Woodley was found guilty and will have to suffer the penalty of death.

☞Mr. C. C. McCrummen is authorised to settle subscription and advertising accounts for this office. He will attend the Superior Courts in this Circuit.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Express Steamboat Company was dissolved this day by mutual consent. The books of the concern are placed in the hands of Mr. John Shaw, at D. & W. McLaurin's, who is authorised to settle up and receipt for the same.

JAMES E. METTS,
M. J. RAMSAY,
N. A. RAMSAY.

April 4, 1855. 89-tf

A fellow calling himself Allen Churchwell, about forty-five years of age, with light brown hair, and grey eyes, who says he is from the neighborhood of Wadesboro,' N. C., and who represents himself indefinitely as a barber or carpenter, has been committed to jail in Columbus, Ga., on the charge of gambling with negroes. He has been living in Columbus for the last six weeks, with a young girl who came with him to the city, with no visible means of livelihood and in several ways attracting the attention of the police. It is supposed that he may be a fugitive from justice from this State or North Carolina.

Charleston Standard.

MARRIED,

In Moore county, on the 29th March, by Dan'l McKenzie, Esq. Mr. JOHN McKENZIE of Montgomery county, to Miss ELIZA M. THOMAS.

In Duplin county, on 3d instant, by Rev. A. Gray, Mr. HENRY STEVENS, of Sampson, to Miss MARTHA C. BEST, daughter of Rowland Best, Esq.

In Duplin County, on the 29th day of March last, by Blaney Williams, Esq., Mr. JOHN F. RHODES to Miss BARBARA ANN MILLER, all of Duplin.

In Stanly, on the 1st inst., by T. D. Kirk, Esq., Mr. OLIVER WHITLEY to Miss MARTHA NEAL, all of Stanly.

DIED,

At the residence of his father, in Montgomery county, on the 10th ult., after a long illness, which he bore with christian patience and resignation, FRANCIS RICHARDSON, in the 26th year of his age, son of Peter and Ann Richardson. He was a young man of much worth, and was highly esteemed and respected by all who knew him. To his parents he was always kind and affectionate—disobedience knew no place in his bosom. Just entering the prime of life he was cut off, and in that happy family circle there is now a vacancy, a link is broken to be made anew only by that faith in the promise, which is the Christian's solace. He leaves, besides his bereaved parents, many relatives and friends to mourn their loss, but they grieve not as those who have no hope, for he gave assurance that he was prepared for the change.—Com.

In De Soto County, Miss., on the 15th ult., Mrs. EDITH JOYNER, (relict of the late Joel Joyner, Sen., dec'd formerly of Johnston County, N. C.) Aged about 80 years, the deceased was for many years a consistent member of the Christian Church. She lived in hope of a blissful immortality, and will doubtless receive the reward of that "rest which remains to the people of God."—Com.

In Richmond county, on the 7th ult., after a protracted illness; and much excrutiating suffering, Dr. WILEY SMITH, about 40 years of age, leaving a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

In Barbacue precinct, Harnett county, on the 4th inst., Mrs. JANE CAMERON, in the 82d year of her age, leaving eleven children, together with numerous relations and friends to mourn their loss.

At Greensboro', on the 2d inst., WM. R. WALKER, Esq., one of the most valued and esteemed citizens of that place. He was the son-in-law of ex-Gov. Morehead, at whose house he died.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 9.

BACON—	9 a 9½	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	27 a 28
CANDLES—F. F.	18 a 20	New Orleans,	33 a 35
Adamantine	28 a 30	NAILS—	5½ a 5¾
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	85 a 90
COFFEE—Rio,	12 a 13	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	13½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	00 a 00	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 85 a 2 00
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Fair to good,	7⅞ a 8	SEED—	
Ordinary to mid.,	7 a 7½	Flaxseed,	0 00 a 1 25
COTTON BAGGING—		Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
Gunny,	15 a 17½	SHOT—	
Dundee,	14 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Burlaps,	00 a 00	Buck,	2 25 a
COTTON YARNS—		SPIRITS—	
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Peach Brandy,	1 00 a
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Apple "	a 65
Bro. Sheetings,	7½ a 8	N. C. Whiskey,	a 55
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	Northern "	a 50
FEATHERS—	40 a 45	N. E. Rum,	60 a 65
FLOUR—		Jam'ca Rum,	$2 a 2 50
Family,	8 50 a 8 62½	Fr. Brandy,	$4 a 6 00
Superfine,	8 25 a 8 50	American Gin,	75 a 80
Fine,	8 a	Holland do,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	7 75 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	11 a 12
Corn,	1 00 a 1 10	Crushed,	10 a 11
Wheat,	$0 a 0 00	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	65 a 70	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	80 a 90	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	1 00 a	TALLOW—	11 a 12
HIDES—Dry,	10 a 11	TOBACCO—	
Green,	4 a 5	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	a 5½	WHITE LEAD—$2	¼ a 2 50
Ditto, wide,	6 a 6½	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 10½	10 x 12,	2¾ a
LEAD—	8 a	WOOL—	13 a 15

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We report a decided better feeling, but we continue former figures, from the fact at the time of going to press this morning we have heard of no sales.

Flour—We advance our quotations to correspond with sales.

Corn—Not quite as firm as it was some 10 days ago. No sales as yet less than $1.

The market is well supplied with all kinds of groceries.

Turpentine—yellow dip 1 80, scrape 80 to 1 00; Spirits 36.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Yellow dip Turpentine 2 30, hard 1 30. Spirits 40. Rosin 1 10. Tar 1 85. Flour 9 25 for Super, 9 50 for Family. Cotton 8. Common Shingles 2 50. 20 rafts Timber sold at $5, 5 50, 5 75, $6, 6 50, 7 50, and $9, cash and 90 days.

At New York, cotton firm and active at 9¼ for middling uplands. Southern Flour in good demand, at 9 62 to 10 25. Corn 1 03 to 1 04. Spirits Turpentine 42 to 43.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,979,453 bales, against 2,217,864 last year. Decrease 238,411.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

[Lutterloh & Co's Line.] April 7, Strs Fanny and Rowan with Brooklyn in tow, with passengers, and goods for W McIntyre, T Graham, W F Watts & Co, P C Smith, B Rose, Ray & Pearce, R Mitchell, J Shaw, D & W McLaurin, M W McNair & Son, Beaver Creek Co, C McGary, Marsh, Sumner & Co, Powers & Co, A Johnson, Jr, Rev L Shell, Howard & Tomkins, R Gray, T Covington, W S Fowlkes, T B Blake, H & E J Lilly, P P Johnson, J W Baker, T J Johnson, R W Kinlaw, J & F Garrett, W H Carver, J & T Waddill, R D Horne, Troy & Marsh, C T Haigh & Sons, Bryant & Pritchett, S Bencina, Cedar Falls Co.

[Banks's Line.] April 9, Str Jas R Grist, with goods for Webb & Bro, G Lauder, A Gainey, C E Leete, F Fries, White & Wetherly, G W Brown, R Mitchell, E H Evans, Troy & Marsh, P Godwin & Co, J McIver, S T Hawley & Son, Hunt, Adderton & Co, J C Tompson, D Clewell, Boner & Crist, J Hoover, E C Hall, Cook & Johnson, T Bostwick, W Taylor, T J Johnson, J H & J Martine, A J O'Hanlon, King, Hege & Co, D Gee, T C Pfohl, E A Vogler & Co, Murphy, McRorie & Co, J H Roberts & Co, J W Scott, J Ottarburg, C Goddard, H Erambert, C H Wiley, Greentree, Hexter & Co.

Orrell's Line, April 6.—Str Sun, with goods for W J McConnell, Pearce & Ferguson, A Johnson, Shemwell & McDonald, A Weatherly, A A McKethan, E R Liles, W N Tillinghast, G B Hoge, J R Taylor, J W Dick, C W Williams, McArn & Lilly, J G Cook, G McNeill, D McCall, G Deming, W McNatt, W McIntyre, Hanner & Gillaspie, B Wooten, J Williams, H Depo, P Baine, W F & E F Moore, C Lutterloh, R G Lindsay, Worth & Utley.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 4.—Schrs. George from New York, Onward fm New London, Ct., and Lucy Sharp from St Thomas, Brigs Anna D Torrey and Fanny G Field from Phila. 5.—Schr. Mary Isabella from Baltimore, Brig R C Dyer from Belfast, Me., Barque Unba from Boston.

10 BBLS. MESS PORK,
25 bbls. No. 1 Herrings,
25 " Mullets,
25 " No. 3 Mackerel, (whole and half bbls.)
ALSO,
Salmon, Sounds and Tongues, and Guano, for sale by C. E. LEETE.
April 9. 90-4t

PERUVIAN GUANO.

25 TONS GUANO, daily expected, for sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90-3t

50 HHDS. MOLASSES,
100 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 " Laguyra ditto.
Recently received and for sale by
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90-5t

The subscribers will purchase Spirits Turpentine, or make advances on consignments to their friends in Wilmington, or New York.
C. T. HAIGH & SONS.
April 9, 1855. 90tf

CASH FOR LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS obtained and the highest Cash prices paid for them. B. R. HUSKE,
Attorney at Law.
April 9. 90-6w
Town papers copy.

AT AUCTION.

THE Subscribers desirous of closing their business at this place, will expose at public auction their entire stock of Goods, consisting of Groceries, Hardware, &c., on Thursday the 12th of April, at 11 A. M.
TERMS: 3 months credit for negotiable notes at Bank.
WEBB & BROTHER.
A. M. Campbell, Auct'r.
April 9. 1t

A CARD.

CROWL returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and the vicinity for their very liberal patronage while in this place, and hopes for a continuance of the same while remaining, which will be but two or three weeks longer. I will spare no pains to please all my customers who may favor me with a call. Do not delay, but come at once and have your pictures taken for One Dollar and upwards.
Rooms over Foulkes & McRae's Drug Store, Hay Street, directly opposite Fayetteville Hotel.
April 9. 90-1t

A Good Blacksmith for Hire, apply at this Office.
April 9. 90-tf

R. M. ORRELL,
AUCTIONEER
AND
Commission Merchant.
April 9, 1855. 90-tf

FOR RENT.

THE Dwelling on the Corner of the Court House Square, formerly occupied by Jno. A. Gilchrist as a Hotel, will be rented for one year. Application to be made to the undersigned.
E. L. WINSLOW,
E. W. BARGE,
G. DEMING,
D. G. McRAE,
JNO. WADDILL.
The Houses and Sheds on the old Jail lot are offered for sale.
April 9. 90-2t

NOTICE.

WE will for the present act as Agents for the Steamer Southerner and Tow Boats.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 7, 1855. 90tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale two unimproved lots containing one acre of ground each. Also, one improved lot having thereon a comfortable Dwelling House, with other necessary outhouses.
The above lots front on the Southern Plank Road on Winslow street, running through to Robeson street. Persons wishing to buy would do well to examine the premises as I am anxious to sell, and a bargain may be had. JOHN H. SCOTT.
April 9. 90-4t

Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

THE Regular Annual Convocation of this body will be held in Wilmington on Monday, the 4th day of June next. Subordinate Chapters are requested to be punctual in sending their representatives, as matters of much importance are to be acted on.
H. P. RUSSELL, Grand Secretary.
Wilmington, April 7, 1855. 90-t1J

BANK OF CAPE FEAR,

FAYETTEVILLE, 2d April 1855.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION for the increased Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, are now open at the Branch of said Bank at Fayetteville, under the direction of the undersigned Commissioners appointed for that purpose, and will be kept open for sixty days from the date hereof.
Subscribers will be required to pay twenty-five Dollars on each share of $100 subscribed, at the time of subscribing, or within ten day thereafter. Twenty-five Dollars on each share on the 2d July 1855. Twenty-five Dollars on each share on the first day of Oct. 1855 and twenty-five Dollars on each share on the first day of January 1856.
C. T. HAIGH,
E. J. HALE,
A. McLEAN, } Commissioners.
April 9, 1855. 90-3t

J. G. SMITH,

HAIR DRESSING AND SHAVING SALOON,
In the Fayetteville Hotel.

ALL kinds of Perfumeries, Hair Oils, Shaving and Toilet Soap for sale.
Oct. 18, 1854. 41-Y

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DRS. H. A. McSWAIN and W. C. McDUFFIE having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity. Office on Old Street, at the stand formerly occupied by Dr. McSwain.
March 23, 1855. 89-1m

NOTICE.

SOME two weeks ago, my wife left my Bed and Board without any just cause, I therefore forewarn all persons from trading or furnishing her with food or raiment under the penalty of the law. I will not be accountable for any debts of her contracting.
C. M. SANDERSON.
Wayne Co., April 2, 1855. 90-2*pd

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,
1855.

SHEMWELL & McDONALD

Are now receiving direct from New York, a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
Which they will sell very low for Cash or on short time to prompt paying customers.
They respectfully solicit an early examination of their Stock. They hope to be able to please most of those who may give them a call.
They return their sincere thanks for former patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same.
W. B. SHEMWELL,
A. N. McDONALD.
April 4. 89-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE.

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOTEL (on site of former Planter's Hotel,) was opened for the accommodation of guests, on the first day of January 1855.
Situated on the principal street of the Town, and within a few minutes walk of the Post Office, Telegraph Office, Banks, United States Arsenal and other business places, it is yet sufficiently retired to be clear of the annoyance and bustle of a more central location.
It is newly erected and handsomely furnished, and careful attendants secured, with especial reference to the comfort of patrons.
SPACIOUS STABLES attached, and experienced Ostlers in attendance.
Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of Steam Boats, for the accommodation of passengers.
POWERS & CO.
April 5, 1855. 89-3m

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few Doors North of the Market House.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1855. 86-6m

SPRING TRADE, 1855.

OUR GOODS are now coming in Store, embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HATS, CAPS, AND BONNETS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, AND
READY MADE CLOTHING.

We offer our stock at usual low rates for CASH, or to prompt paying Customers.

Being desirous of confining our trade to the Dry Goods line, we offer our stock of Hardware at reduced prices.

We hope and expect that those indebted to us will come prepared to square accounts.

HALL & SACKETT.

March 26. 86-tf

CLARENDON IRON WORKS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE CLARENDON IRON WORKS are now prepared to receive orders for Beam, Vertical, Horizontal or Oscillating Steam Engines, High or Low Pressure, and adapted to all purposes: Circular, Vertical and Portable Saw Mills, complete: Pumps, Mining Machinery, Grist and Flour Mills, complete: Parker, Turbine and other Water Wheels, Equipping of Steamers, Car Wheels and Axles: Horse Powers of various patterns: Rice Field Pumps and Engines: Rice Thrashers: Shingle Machines, Shafting, Pullies, Hangers, Gears, and all other Mill Work.

CASTINGS.—Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions, including Ornamental Iron Railing, Pipe, Bridge Castings, &c., &c. The Company would respectfully invite attention to their styles and patterns of Railing, which may be seen at their office.

BOILERS.—Tubular, Flue and Cylindrical Boilers, Water Tanks, Chimneys, and all other kinds of Boiler Work.

REPAIRS.—A separate department and force will be kept for repairs, where work will be done thoroughly and with despatch.

All work done in the establishment delivered either on the cars of the Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road, or the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, or in flats at the Company's wharf, free of charge.

Having large facilities, the above work will be done on as reasonable terms as elsewhere, North or South, and in a prompt and satisfactory manner.

Consultation by letter or otherwise in regard to plans and designs for mills or their furniture, and for machinery generally, willingly answered. All orders or communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY M. DRANE, Agent.

March 17. 86tf

DENTAL NOTICE.
DR. HASCOM

HAS the pleasure and begs leave to make known to the Ladies and Gentlemen of **Fayetteville and vicinity**, that he expects to make his annual visit in APRIL.

N. B. Communications by letter or otherwise will be promptly attended to the first opportunity after his arrival.

Feb'y 28. 76-tf

DAGUERREOTYPES.
FIRST CLASS
DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES
Taken at WEAR'S,
At Seventy-Five Cents.
ROOMS NEAR THE MARKET.

J. S. WEAR

Feb'y 1. 72-tf

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC,

For 1855: price $1: for sale by

Feb 8 E. J. HALE & SON.

TURPENTINE LANDS.

WE will sell **1000** Acres of Pine Land, 17 miles West of Fayetteville, on the Centre Plank Road. This Land is well Timbered, and not a pine has been cut or boxed. The price is below the usual figure for such lands, and terms accommodating.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE Trustees of this School have the satisfaction to announce to their patrons and the community at large, that they have secured the services of the Rev. GEO. E. SCOTT, M. A. of the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, as Principal.

Mr. Scott has been long and favorably known, in this country, in Scotland, and in England, as an able, diligent, and successful Instructor of Youth.

The friends of Education are respectfully invited to a personal examination of the system, the new system, of Collegiate training pursued in this Institution, whereby instruction in all the branches of a polite, scientific, and accomplished Education, can be expeditiously and effectually acquired.

TERMS.—$8, $12, and $20, per session of five months—one-half payable in advance.

Board can be obtained at $8 per month

D. C. McINTYRE, Sec'y.

Laurinburgh, Richmond county N. C.
Feb. 3, 1855. } 74-y

NOTICE.

OUR friends in the country will please not trouble us with any forwarding business; we are not prepared for it.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Jan'y 11, 1855. 66tf

Cape Fear Lands for sale.

WE OFFER for sale that Valuable Plantation, known as the "ASHE PLACE," seven miles above Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear River, recently the property of Col. Nathan King, containing SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES,—every acre of which is Cape Fear Bottoms, and susceptible of the highest state of cultivation. This land requires no puffing as it is known to be the best farming lands on Cape Fear River. Terms will be made satisfactory, if the right sort of purchaser is found.

T. S LUTTERLOH.
J. & T. WADDILL.

Feb. 6, 1855. 73-tf

STEAMER CHESTERFIELD.
Captain ALEX. McKENZIE.

THIS Boat is now running regularly between Charleston, Georgetown and Cheraw.

Freight consigned to the Agents in Charleston and Georgetown when shipped by the Chesterfield will be forwarded free of Commissions.

Agent at Charleston, S. & L. MOWRY & CO.
" " Georgetown, E. WATERMAN.
" " Cheraw, DAN'L A. HORN.

Cheraw, Feb'y 1855. 74-3m

Sash, Blinds and Doors.
G. S. BUIE & CO.

ARE now putting up in this place Machinery of the most improved kind for the manufacture of SASH, BLINDS and DOORS, which will enable us to furnish a good article and at less price than they have ever been sold in this market.

—ALSO—

Ornamental Mouldings of all kind, length and size. Machinery expected in a few days for planing, tonguing and grooving Flooring.

All orders addressed to G. S. Buie & Co. will receive prompt attention.

G. S. BUIE & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 11, 1854. 48tf

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE
OF LARGE AND VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND
IN THE COUNTIES OF BLADEN AND NEW HANOVER.
And of TWO VALUABLE LOTS in Wilmington.

ON the **5th day of MAY** next, (being the Tuesday of the County Court of Bladen,) the tracts of Land hereinafter referred to, will be offered for sale by public auction, at or near the Court House in Elizabethtown, in the County of Bladen, viz:

1st.—300 acres in the County of New Hanover, adjoining the lands of Mrs. John D. Beatty, on the east side of South River.

2d.—450 acres adjoining the tract above referred to and known as the Lee Land.

3d.—421 acres contained in three small adjoining tracts, and adjoining the tract last referred to, being the same which were conveyed to the late W. H. Beatty by Benjamin Daniel and Michael Chinners.

4th.—3¾ acres, including the Mineral Spring, near the residence of James Kerr, Esq.

The tracts of land hereinafter referred to, all lying in the County of Bladen.

5th.—38 acres conveyed to the late W. H. Beatty by Alex. L. Harvey by deed, dated August 8th, 1826, and described in said deed as the Ashe land, belonging to John Brown.

6th.—470 acres in Thumb Swamp, joining the lands of Bradley Simpson, and of the heirs of —— Johnson.

7th.—60 acres in Thumb Swamp, adjoining the tract last referred to.

8th.—640 acres in Colly Swamp, lying a short distance below Bevan's Bridge.

9th.—640 acres in Colly Swamp, adjoining the tract last referred to, on the South.

10th.—300 acres on the east side of Colly Swamp, at Jacob Johnston's footway.

11th.—200 acres on the east side of Colly Swamp, joining the tract last referred to.

12th.—A tract on the east side of Colly Swamp, joining the tract last referred to, conveyed by G. J. White, (Sheriff,) to the late W. . Beatty, by deed, dated Nov. 4th, 1823.

13th.—640 acres on both sides of Colly Swamp, adjoining the lands of George Russ.

14th.—100 acres on east side of Colly Swamp, joining the lands of George Russ.

15th.—300 acres on north-east side of Colly Swamp, and in Rowan Swamp, joining the lands of Enoch Hawes and others.

16th.—55 acres on east side of Colly Swamp, joining the lands of George Russ.

17th.—175 acres in two adjoining tracts, on the north-east side of the Cape Fear River, and on the north-east side of White Oak Swamp, known as the Squire's land.

18th.—400 acres formerly known as the Knapp land, lying in Buckle Swamp, and joining the tract last referred to, now known as Beatty's Salt Marsh land.

19th.—437½ acres in Buckle Swamp, joining the tract last referred to, formerly known as the Bordeaux land.

20th.—100 acres in Buckle Swamp, joining the tract last referred to.

21st.—400 acres on both sides of Colly Swamp, immediately below Prior's or Evans' Bridge.

22d.—100 acres on the south side of Colly Swamp, joining the tract last referred to.

23d.—100 acres contained in two adjoining tracts, lying on Colly Swamp, and adjoining the Campbell land, conveyed to the late W. H. Beatty, by G. J. White, Sheriff, by deed of August 6th, 1823.

24th.—154 acres on the east side of Lyon Swamp, adjoining the lands of Aaron Larkins.

25th.—70 acres on the east side of Colly Swamp, joining a tract of 200 acres patented to John Sikes.

26th.—50 acres on the west side of Colly Swamp, patented by Evan Bevan.

27th.—15 acres on John Swamp, patented to John S. Pearson.

28th.—100 acres on the south-west side of Black Lake, patented to the late W. H. Beatty.

29th.—376 acres lying between Tussica Bay and Colly Swamp, conveyed by J. B. White to W. H. Beatty.

30th.—100 acres on west side of Black River, patented to W. H. Beatty, Jan'y 5, 1805.

31st.—154 acres on south-west side of Moore's Swamp, patented to W. H. Beatty, Sept. 8th, 1823.

32d.—400 acres on west side of Moore's Swamp, adjoining lands of C. J. Dickson, patented to W. H. Beatty, April 18th, 1840.

33d.—50 acres on west side of Black River, conveyed to W. H. Beatty by Calvin J. Dickson.

A particular description of each tract, by its metes and bounds will be given at the time of the sale.

These tracts comprise very valuable bodies of land for Turpentine and Timber, and for Agricultural purposes.

On Tuesday, 1st day of May next, at the Market House, in the town of Wilmington, the TWO LOTS in said town, hereinafter referred to, will be sold by public auction, viz:

The Lot at north-western intersection of Third Street with Brunswick street, measuring 80 feet on Third Street and 155 on Brunswick.

The Lot at the south-western intersection of Third Street with Brunswick Street, 85 feet on Brunswick and 155 feet on Third.

The Tracts of Land and Town Lots will be sold on a credit of one, two and three years, and bonds with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, will be required from the purchasers.

O. P. MEARES, Clerk and Master in Equity, for the County of New Hanover.

March 20, 1855. 86-t1M

Steam Engines—Fayetteville Manufacture.

WE are now prepared with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing STEAM ENGINES from five to sixty horse power, which we can furnish on as favorable terms as any Northern establishment.

Persons in want of Engines for Mills, Boats, &c. will perceive the advantage of having them made near home.

☞ An Engine of our own manufacture can be seen in operation at the Foundry.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

Dec. 7, 1853. 51-tf

JAMES I. BRYAN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Respectfully informs Makers and Dealers in NAVAL STORES, that, having received the appointment of Inspector of the above articles, he is prepared to give prompt attention to all business in his line which may be committed to his charge.

March 7, 1855. 81-3mpd

TO SELL.

A NEW TWO-HORSE WAGON, complete. Also, a fine family Harness Horse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

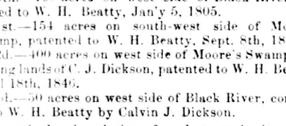
March 7, 1855. 81-

MORSE'S CORDIAL,
Barry's Tricopherous,
Cod Liver Oil, (R. & C.,)
Sand's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's Pectoral,
Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry,
Citrate Magnesia,
Congress Water,

For sale by J. N. SMITH.

March 12. 82-1m

DENTISTRY.



D. W. C. BENBOW, D. D. S.,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity.

He intends remaining in this place until the first of July, and may be found at his room near the Market.

Office hours, 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

To those who are in need of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, Dr. Benbow takes pleasure in stating that he is behind in no improvement.

N. B. Persons from the country will find it much to their advantage to inform me as to the time when they intend visiting me.

March 6. 81-tf

TO DISTILLERS.

WE will pay the highest cash price for SPIRITS TURPENTINE, and request Distillers to give us a call when in market.

J. & T WADDILL

June 26, 1854. 8tf

TRUSSES.

ABDOMINAL Supporters, Shoulder Braces. Suspensory Bandages, Surgical Instruments. Electro Magneto Machines, &c., &c.

A large assortment of the above articles just received and for sale by the subscriber, viz:

Chases', Hull's, Van Horne's Marshes', and Goulding's Double and Single Trusses.

Also, G. E. French Trusses.

Spring and Lace Elastic Abdominal Supporters; Shoulder Braces for Adults and Children; Suspensory Bandages; Lace Knee Caps and Stockings for Varicose Veins; Maw's Enema apparatus; Syringes, (self and single); Electro Magneto Machines; Cupping Instruments, &c., &c.

J. N. SMITH, Druggist,
North East Corner Market Square.

March 12. 82-3m

To Merchants and Manufacturers of Tin-Ware.

I HAVE on hand now, and shall keep a supply of Tin Plate, Block Tin, Iron Wire Rivets, Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, &c.

—ALSO—

A large assortment of plain and Japaned Tin Ware of my own Manufacture, at wholesale and retail.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of COUNCIL, RAY & Co., for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business, at the stand formerly occupied by Council & Ray, where they expect to keep a general assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods. They hope by close attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

JOHN T. COUNCIL.
ALEXANDER RAY.
JOHN A. NICHOLSON.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of COUNCIL, CAIN & Co., are earnestly requested to call and settle, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

COUNCIL & RAY.

March 12, 1855. 82tf

TO PASSENGERS.

THE Steamer SUN will leave this place every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, with Passengers and Freight.

R. M. ORRELL, Agent.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1854. 1-tf

1854.
SPRING SUPPLY.

Drs. FOULKES & MACRAE,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Are now receiving their Spring and Summer supply of

Drugs, Medicines & Chemicals,

Dye-Woods and Dye-Stuffs,
Oils, Paints, and Painters' Articles,
VARNISHES,

French, English and American Perfumery,
Fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps,
Fine Hair and Tooth Brushes, Paint Brushes,
Surgical and Dental Instruments,
Trusses and Supporters of all kinds,
Pure Wines and Brandies for Medical purposes,
Extracts for Flavoring,
Choice Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.

☞ They make their purchases for CASH, and offer goods equally as low as they can be obtained from any similar establishment in this section.

Warranted to be Fresh, Pure and Genuine.

Orders from the country promptly filled, and satisfaction guarantied with regard both to price and quality.

Hay street, next door West of H. & E. J. Lilly.

March 17, 1854. 80tf

LUTTERLOH & CO.

THE undersigned having on the 20th May last formed a Copartnership under the name and style of "LUTTERLOH & CO," for the purpose of transacting a general Boating business on the Cape Fear River, the Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has been repaired, and is now in superior order for freighting and carrying passengers. She will make regularly two trips a week, leaving Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays at 15 minutes after Sunrise, and Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock. The Steamer Rowan with a full complement of Flats will make one trip or more a week, as circumstances may require. The Boats of this line being of very light draft of water, shippers may rely on dispatch. The Steamer Fanny Lutterloh has made two trips a week, for the last twenty-two months, up to the 20th May, during the lowest state of the River. Shippers by our line may rely with certainty on dispatch.

W. P. ELLIOTT, Agent Wilmington.
J. F. MARSH, Agent Fayetteville.

T. S. LUTTERLOH,
H. B. ELLIOTT,
J. F. MARSH,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
J. B. TROY, Jr.

July 25, 1854. 17tf

Fayetteville Mutual Insurance Company.

THIS Company has been in successful operation since Feb'y 1853. It has paid all losses promptly, *without any assessment*, and it has still a small cash capital on hand.

Policies issued up to 13th May, No. 709, covering property to value of $1,151,862 00
Policies cancelled and expired 269,634 00

Amount now insured, $882,228 00

Amount Premium Notes, $164,669 61
Do do. cancelled and expired, 36,085 35

Do. do now on hand, $128,584 26

Averaging 14 57-100 per cent. on the amount insured.
Cash premiums received, $8,258 01
Fire losses adjusted and paid, $4,917 22

The Board take pleasure in stating that the Company is now in a condition to merit public confidence.—It is *established upon a foundation which cannot be moved.* We solicit a share of business.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, C. Benbow, Henry Lilly, James Hyde, J G. Shepherd, S. T. Hawley, David A. Ray, J. E. Williams, Thos. S. Lutterloh, N. A. Stedman, Wm. McLaurin, A. E. Hall, J. H. Cook, A. A. McKethan, Jas. G. Cook, C. Lutterloh.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
H. L. MYROVER, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.
J. G. SHEPHERD, Attorney.
L. B. LEMAY, General Agent.

May 20, 1854. 98Y

FAYETTEVILLE BOOK STORE.
A. E. TAYLOR,
(Opposite the New Female College,)

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

DEALER in Miscellaneous and School Books, Blank Books of all kinds, Stationery of every variety, Music and Musical Instruments; in fact every thing to make up a complete stock in the Book and Stationery trade. All books not in store, furnished at the shortest notice. He invites the public to call and examine, being determined to please all.

Jan'y 9, 1854. 65-tf

Cape Fear & Deep River Navigation Company.

THERE will be a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held in the town of Wilmington, on Thursday, the 19th April 1855. As business of importance will be before the meeting, a punctual attendance is requested. By order of the President and Board of Directors.

HENRY A. LONDON, Sec'y.

March 10. 82-tm

WANTED.

A Good Turpentine Distiller to act at Kyle's Landing. Liberal price will be paid.

R. F. MURPHY.

Apr 12, 1854. 87-tf

W. A. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
CLERK AND MASTER IN EQUITY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 10, 1855. 74-tf

RAMSEY & BRO.,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
Wilmington and Fayetteville,
And Agents for Express Line of Steamboats
AT FAYETTEVILLE.

M. J. RAMSEY.] [N. A. RAMSEY.

August 29, 1854. 26tf

W. H. MARSH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 16. 67-3m

Worth & Utley,
Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

JAMES E. METTS,
Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 23, 1854. 26tf

R. M. ORRELL,
FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

T. C. WORTH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.

Particular attention given by G. W. DAVIS to purchasing Cargoes, procuring Freights for Vessels, &c.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission & Forwarding Merchants,
BROWN'S BUILDING, WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Jan'y 17, 1855. 63- tf

CHARLES BANKS,
CONFECTIONER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c
GREEN STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

J. S. BANKS,
Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 19, 1853. 29tf

STARR & WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
HAY STREET,
Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS

April 28, 1852. 80tf

W. P. ELLIOTT,
General Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 10, 1854. 4tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,
COMMISSION
AND
FORWARDING MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1854. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,
DEALERS IN
Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,
AND IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

K. M. MURCHISON,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

July 3, 1854. 10-tf

SAMUEL W. PEPPER,
SUCCESSOR TO
HENRY I. PEPPER & SON.
Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.
No. 175 Chesnut St., (opposite the State House,)
PHILADELPHIA.

May 22, 1854. 4Ypd

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
135 Front Street,
NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER

August 16, 1852. 18tf

BENJAMIN R. HUSKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

MAY be found at the Office formerly occupied by Walter A. Huske, Esq., on Bow Street.

Will attend the Counties of Moore, Cumberland and Robeson. And obtain Bounty Land and Pensions under the various acts.

March 15, 1855. 84tf

H. L. HOLMES,
Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess street, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE BUGGY HORSE, of fine action, and fast. Also, a good BUGGY and HARNESS. The owner having no further use for them, they will be disposed of at a bargain if applied for soon.

Apply at this Office.

Nov. 6, 1854. 46tf

LAND AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold on Wednesday, the 18th day of April next, at the Town Hall, a good building lot containing about one acre, and has on it a tolerable House. This lot is situated in one of the most pleasant locations in Town, and joins Mrs. Fitzharris on the East. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

JAMES KYLE, Jr.,
Agent for Wm. H. Tams.

March 26, 1855. 86*4t

C. T. Haigh & Sons

—OFFER FOR SALE—

SUGAR, Porto Rico and Cuba, in hhds.,
White, Granulated and Crushed, in barrels,
Rio, Laguira, and Old Java Coffee,
Bagging, Rope and Twine, Starch and Soap,
Mess Pork, Fish, Cheese,
Axes, Hoes, Spades, Shovels, and Trace Chains,
Blacksmith Tools,
New Orleans Molasses, in barrels,
White Havana Sugar,
Hoop Iron for Cotton, or for Turpentine barrels,
Lead, Shot, Nails and Spikes,
Sperm and Adamantine Candles,
Tanners' Oil.

Nov. 3, 1854. 1tf

REDUCED FARE.

Through Tickets between Wilmington, N. C., and Baltimore. Fare $13. Via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, & Washington City, or via Weldon, Portsmouth and Norfolk.

For Tickets apply at the Office of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, at Wilmington, or at the Office of the Baltimore Steam Packet Company, and of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, Pratt Street, Baltimore.

Jan. 1, 1852. f

WANTED.

A MAN with a small family, to take charge of my Plantation near Fayetteville, on the first of January next, as an Overseer. Evidence of sober and industrious habits will be required.

JNO. WADDILL, Jr.

Nov'r 27, 1854. 52tf

GOLDSBOROUGH
FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3d of Jan'y 1855, and ends on the 3d of June, 1855.

Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Professor of Mathematics.

And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.

Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, $10 00
Collegiate Department, $20 00

One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.

Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.

Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.

We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half, every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.

We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself. WM. K. LANE, Pres't Stockholders.

Dec. 13, 1854. 57-tf

NOTICE.

THE late firm of JAMES & JONES is dissolved. The subscriber will in future conduct the business in his own name, and is prepared to do all kinds of Brick Work, White washing and Plastering, in the neatest style and on the best terms. He keeps constantly on hand an excellent article of White Lime, and the best Plaster of Paris. Persons wishing work in my line will please give me a call.

F. M. JAMES.

Oct. 30. 45-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which, added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogany and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian Attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

November 2, 1854. 45tf

M. A. BAKER'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTORY.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of double and single-barrel Shot Guns; Game Bags; Shot Pouches; Powder Flasks; Drinking Cups and Flasks; Percussion Caps, of American, English and French make; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Maynard's Repeating and Revolving Pistols, with Revolving Hammers; Allen's single Self-Cocking, from 2 to 6 inches; German Pistols of all qualities; Bowie Knives; Hunting Knives; Blowing Horns; Cane Guns; Air Guns. All of which are offered at wholesale or retail, on moderate terms.

Rifles made to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. A good assortment constantly on hand.

Jobbing of all kinds executed with promptness and on reasonable terms.

All orders promptly attended to.

☞ Opposite the Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 4, 1854. 28tf

WANTED.

1000 BUSHELS of Rye; 500,000 lbs. well dried Rye straw, for which the highest market prices will be paid on delivery at our Store in Lower Fayetteville.

JESSUP & CO.

July 1, 1854. 10-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

FOR sale a tract of LAND containing some 1000 to 1200 acres, on the East side of Cape Fear, fronting on the Cape Fear one mile, three miles below the Bridge, finely suited to farming. Any one wishing a fine farm would do well to see these Lands before buying.

Apply to JONATHAN EVANS.

Dec. 29, 1854. 62tf

CASH OR BARTER.

THE subscribers offer for cash, barter, or approved paper—

40 HHDS. MOLASSES.
10,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.
200 bales Hay.
20 bbls. Mess Pork.
600 sacks Salt.
5 casks Rice.
35 bbls. Refined Sugar.
40 kegs Nails.
10 bbls. Glue.
500 casks Lime.

Osnaburgs, Sheetings, and Cotton Yarn, by the bale.

The above Goods will be sold very low, if applied for soon.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

July 5, 1854. 11tf

To Country Merchants.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Merchants in the surrounding Counties, that he has in Store the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTED stock ever opened in Fayetteville, consisting in part of

HARDWARE,
TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS,

SHEARS, SCISSORS, Butcher, Cook, and KNIVES.

POCKET CUTLERY

from the most celebrated Manufactories. Hand, Panel, Back, Web, Counter, Mortise and

SAWS.

Cast, German and Blister STEEL, FILES celebrated "Cyclops" Works. Shoe

A large stock of Wm. & Samuel Butcher's Plane Irons, Adzes, Drawing Knives. The Birmingham department contains and WELL ASSORTED STOCK of

SADDLERY,

of all kinds, and in every variety.

NAILS,

of Wilkinson's and Wright's make: Cotter-Key and Solid Box VICES: HAMMERS: Trace, Log, Fifth, Tongue, Tug, Lock, Back, Dog and Cut CHAINS. Hilling and Grubbing HOES.

Guns, Pistols and Sporting Implements. Colt's and Allen's Revolvers.

A large assortment of Nails and Castings. Bench and Fancy Planes of all kinds. Smiths' Bellows; Farriers' Hammers. Nails: Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards. Counter and Tea Scales; Stocks and Dies. Steelyards; Patent Balances.

A large assortment of Long and D Handled and Spades, of Ames', Rowland's, Thomkins' manufacture. Collins', Mann's and

AXES.

I have also in Store, a complete

COACH GOODS;

Springs, and Axles; Dash and Top Leathers; Enamelled Canvass; Hubs; Spokes; Rims; Felloes; Lace Damask Ornaments.

Turner's Tools, &c., &c.

All of which are offered at such prices as will convince Merchants, that Goods can be bought for sale as LOW in Fayetteville as in the Northern Cities.

An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited.

WILLIAM BOWE.

East End of Dobbin House Building.

Fayetteville, March 30.

1854.
NEW STORE.
NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE! OPENED OUT AT LAST!!

All hail creation! far and near,
Of THOMAS' STORE you now shall hear
Let pealing drums and cannon's roar
Proclaim the news from shore to shore.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has opened himself in the town of Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile Business; and is receiving direct from New York,

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING—a choice selection of Men and Youth's Wear. Hats of all kinds, and the very latest styles. Boots and Shoes—a beautiful stock. Hardware and Cutlery, and a choice selection of Groceries.

Advantage of the hard times was taken in purchasing the above stock, and the same will be extended to those who favor me with their patronage, for CASH or on time to prompt payers.

A word to the Ladies: I am sure that you feel something that is handsome, beautiful and useful, and wish to take advantage of the hard times too. If so I respectfully invite you to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as you will find a beautiful assortment in your line.

N. B. My Groceries, &c., will be kept entirely separate from the Dry Goods Department.

Remember that this is the No. 1 Cheap place, where Bargains can be obtained. The one price system will be inflexibly adhered to, the proper deduction made for Cash paying Customers.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

S. M. THOMAS,
formerly of Richmond County.

Dobbin House Building, Hay Street.

March 28, 1855. 87-1tsw-tf

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cumberland County, N. C., on the 27th inst., as a runaway, a negro boy who says his name is GEORGE, and belongs to Robert Sturdivant of Chatham County, N. C. Said negro boy of dark complexion, weighs about 165 pounds, is five feet eleven inches high, and about twenty-one years old; had on when brought to Jail, a black sack coat, grey check cassimere pantaloons and a rough ready hat. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay all legal charges, and take them away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

JOHN D. McARTHUR, Jailer.

March 31, 1855. 88-tf

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Cumberland County, North Carolina, on the 23d instant, as runaways, two negro men who say their names are ANTHONY and ABRAHAM, and belong to Snow B. Carowan of Lenoir County, North Carolina, and were hired for the year to John Phelps of Brunswick County, North Carolina, and runaway from said Phelps. Anthony is about 21 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs. and of dark complection; had on when brought to Jail a wool hat, grey woollen sack coat and pantaloons. Abraham is about 32 years old, weighs about 160 lbs. feet 6 inches high, and of dark complection; had on when brought to Jail a wool hat, grey woollen sack coat and pantaloons. The owner of said slaves is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay all legal charges, and take them away, or they will be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

JOHN D. McARTHUR, Jailer.

March 26, 1855. 86-tf

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forwarn all Persons from trading for Notes given by me, and made payable to Geo. H. Parker, for one Hundred Dollars each, one of September 1855, the other due September 1856. As I have not had value received for them, and do not intend paying them.

ISAAC MELVIN

Chalk Level, March 12. 81*3t

WAGON MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber will carry on the **Wagon Making** and **Blacksmithing** business in their various branches, in the town of Lumberton. He has engaged the services of JOSEPH LALLY, who for several years managed the Wagon Manufactory of Mr. Fuller, of Fayetteville; he has much experience, and is very capable of managing business.

Repairing done promptly.

ALFRED BIGGS

March 15, 1855. 84-tf

COOPERS' TOOLS.

WE have a large assortment of Coopers' Tools, the very best quality, which we had manufactured expressly for our trade and know them to be good.

COOK & JOHNSON

March 19. 84-6w

LEATHER BELTING OR BANDS

MANUFACTURED by the Subscribers, of different widths, made from the best Northern Belt Leather, stretched piece by piece by improved machinery, cemented and copper-rivited, at New York prices.

LINES & HARRISS.

New Market, Randolph

☞ The above kept for sale by

W. H. LUTTERLOH

Fayetteville, March 30. 88-tf

WILLIAM BOW,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods and Groceries, Family Provisions, &c.
FOOT OF HAYMOUNT, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Oct. 7, 1854. 41*Y